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Edward Zorinsky

LATE A SENATOR FROM
NEBRASKA

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES DELIVERED IN CONGRESS

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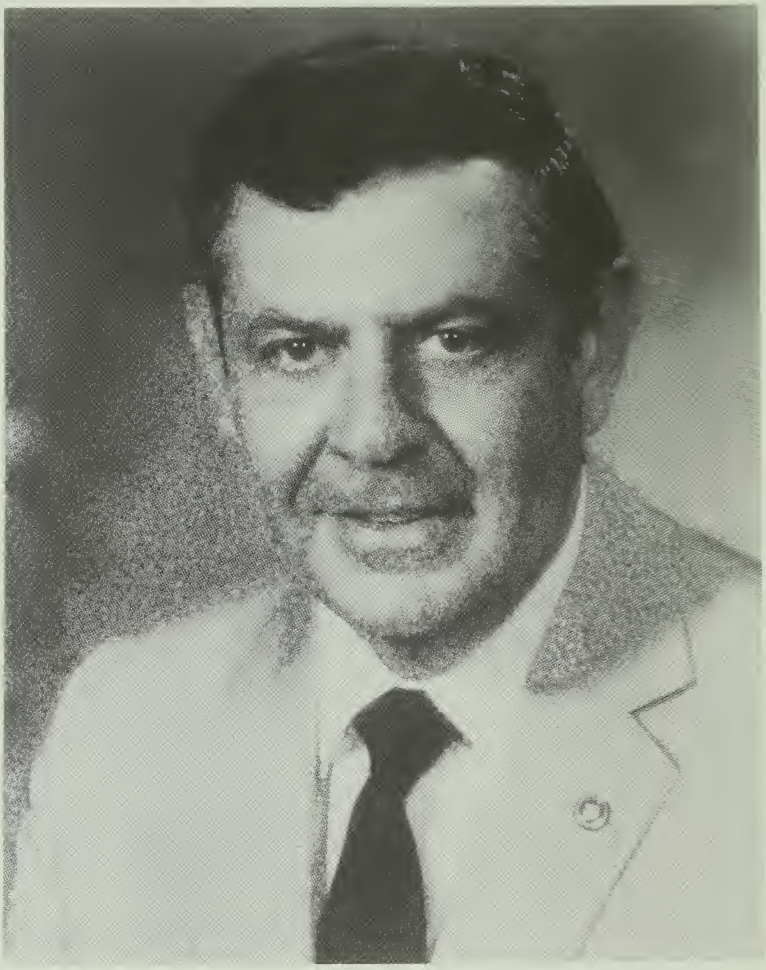

Memorial Services

Held in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, together with tributes presented in eulogy of

Edward Zorinsky

Late a Senator from Nebraska

One Hundredth Congress
First Session

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Biography

Edward Zorinsky was born in Omaha, NE, on November 11, 1928. He was first elected to the United States Senate on November 2, 1976 and was reelected in 1982 with 67 percent of the vote. He died in Omaha on March 6, 1987.

After ten years' service in the Senate, Edward Zorinsky was 32d in overall seniority of the Senate, and he served as the second-ranking Democrat on the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, upon which he held the chairmanship on the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization of Prices. As the fourth-ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he was the chairman of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Communications. He was Nebraska's senior Senator for eight of his ten years of service.

Edward Zorinsky was graduated from Omaha Central High School in 1945. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry and zoology from the University of Nebraska in 1949. He also studied at the University of Minnesota, Creighton University in Omaha, and Harvard University.

He rose to the rank of captain in the Military Police Corps, U.S. Army, served as a Reserve Officer, and was honorably discharged in 1966.

He was engaged in his family's wholesale tobacco and candy business until he ran for political office. In 1968, he was elected to a six-year term on the board of directors of the Omaha Public Power District. Also in 1968, he was appointed by Governor Norbert T. Tiemann to the Nebraska Judicial Qualifications Commission, a position to which he was reappointed in 1971 by Governor J. James Exon. In 1973, he was elected the mayor of Omaha. He served on the U.S. Conference of Mayor's Urban Policy Committee for his three years as mayor. He was elected to the Senate in 1976 to fill the seat vacated by Roman Hruska. He was appointed by the Governor on December 28, 1976, upon Senator Hruska's resignation.

He was a five-time recipient of the National Federation of Independent Business Guardian of Small Business Award. He was a three-time recipient of the Watchdogs of the Treasury Golden Bulldog Award. As cochairman of the Coalition of

Peace Through Strength, he received five Coalition Leadership Awards. In 1982, he received the Bicentennial Agriculture Award at the Triumph of Agriculture Exposition in Omaha. In 1986, he was named the Legislative Conservationist of the Year by the Nebraska Wildlife Federation. He received the 1985 Booster Award by the Nebraska Pork Producers for his amendment to the 1985 farm bill concerning pork check-offs. He cochaired the 1984 National Student/Parent Mock Election, a nationwide, non-partisan activity involving students and parents in the electoral process.

For service to the Nation's rural electric systems, he was recognized by the Nebraska Rural Electric Association and the National Telephone Cooperative Association. He was cited by the Federal Farm Credit Board for "leadership in agricultural credit." He also was honored by many other organizations, including the Citizens Against Government Waste, the National Taxpayers' Union, the Americans for Constitutional Action, the American Subcontractors Association, the Reading Reform Foundation, and the Nebraska Sierra Club.

Edward Zorinsky's legislative achievements were crowned by the passage of the 1985 farm bill, a bill five years in the making, of which he was a primary author of the following provisions: the landmark "sodbuster," "swampbuster" and conservation reserve programs; the extension of the 1977 Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act; the three-year export bonus program under which surplus farm commodities can be offered as bonuses in encouraging other nations to buy U.S. farm products; a nationwide pork "check-off" to finance the promotion and advertising of pork products; a three-year $490 million program to reduce interest rates on farm loans; protections against reductions in the farmer-elected ASC committees; and the triggering mechanism for the national wheat controls.

Legislative accomplishments in U.S. foreign relations include the limiting of waste in foreign assistance funding and State Department programs. In 1981, he steered legislation through the Congress that closed a multi-million-dollar loophole which allowed U.S. military equipment to be leased to foreign countries without the knowledge of the Congress. He sponsored amendments requiring agricultural goods to be given to foreign countries under U.S. foreign assistance programs. In 1982, he blocked legislation authorizing broadcasts to Cuba until they conformed to Voice of America guidelines. He also successfully exposed unethical hiring and administrative practices in the U.S. Information Agency, which led to reforms in that agency. He was instrumental in uncovering security flaws

in U.S. embassies abroad, and was author of legislation that tightened procedures for access to security information by foreign nationals. He was a leader against the grain embargo imposed by President Carter.

He was the manager of legislation providing assistance to the revolutionary government in Nicaragua. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he participated in oversight policies toward Central and Latin American countries, and toward El Salvador and Nicaragua in particular.

He led the enactment of the Farm Credit Act Amendments of 1980; the passage of the funding of Rural Electrification Administration's 2 percent loan program; enactment of legislation saving fraternal and veterans' groups millions of dollars in copyright fees; revision of the criminal code to distinguish the plea of "guilty but insane" from "not guilty by reason of insanity"; legislation directing the Department of Education to study methods of teaching reading; appropriation for research of alternative engine for farm uses; and to designate Federal forest lands in Nebraska as campgrounds.

Edward Zorinsky married the former Cece Rottman in 1950. He is survived by his wife; two sons, Barry and Jeffrey; a daughter, Susan Goodman; his mother, Sonia Zorinsky; and his sister, Esther Rice.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FOR

EDWARD ZORINSKY

Proceedings in the Senate

TUESDAY, *March 10, 1987.*

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou annointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all of the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.—Psalm 23.

God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, an empty desk in this Chamber speaks eloquently of the loss felt by all at the death of a great statesman and beloved friend, Senator ZORINSKY. Thank You for the reality understood by King David that we are not alone in death—our shepherd, the Lord, walks with us through the valley of the shadow.

We pray, Loving Father, that Your comfort and peace will fill the hearts of Mrs. Zorinsky and the family as the awareness of their loss and ours persists. Grant special peace and confidence to his staff who loved him and served him so faithfully as they wait out the uncertainty of these days. Shalom, shalom. Amen.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, this is the toughest speech I have ever made and one I wish I had never been called upon to deliver. Last Friday night America lost a great leader, Nebraska lost a vigorous fighter and I lost a close personal friend in ED ZORINSKY.

ED's sudden passing reminds us all again how fragile is the flower of life, picked at times in its full bloom.

ED ZORINSKY had a distinguished career as a native son mayor of the city of Omaha and as a U.S. Senator. On the Agriculture Committee, he wrote a record of dedication to Ne-

braska's No. 1 industry, and in the Foreign Relations Committee he was stellar in his inborn common sense and judgment honed by his commonplace beginnings and Midwest upbringing that preaches common sense. ED was a quick study, and he soon became an expert on the problems facing rural America and the difficult international community discord.

Almost all stories about ED ZORINSKY mentioned the fact that he was considered a maverick. I am sure that ED considered that a compliment, for he fought for what he thought was in the best interest of the people of his State and the Nation. If it took a maverick to get that job done, ED ZORINSKY was willing to play that role.

ED ZORINSKY was considered a conservative and he generally voted that way, but he was not afraid to vote what might be considered a nonconservative position, too, because he voted what he thought was right on the individual issues that faced this body. It really did not matter to him what that vote would be considered. What mattered to ED was whether or not it made sense. The label was not important.

There were people who did not understand where ED ZORINSKY was coming from. All you have to do is know something about Nebraska and Nebraskans. Nebraskans are generally considered conservative, especially on fiscal matters; but, yet, Nebraska is the only total public power State, which may have once been considered almost a socialistic point of view. Nebraskans would reply, "Well, it works for us. Let others do their own thing."

Indeed, most Nebraskans consider themselves political conservatives; but, yet, George Norris fathered public power and the nonpartisan, one-house State legislative system called the unicameral. It is America's only such State legislative apparatus and has not been copied, but it works for Nebraska.

Nebraskans built one of the architectural wonders of the world in our State capitol. That by itself is not unusual, except that it was built during the Great Depression and it was paid in full the day it was completed. Others might say that is unusual, but Nebraskans would say, "Doesn't everyone pay as they go?" It works for us.

Nebraskans cannot understand the Federal deficits because it is unconstitutional for the State to go into debt in Nebraska, and this was firmly embedded in my colleague, ED ZORINSKY. They simply do not understand why anything so simple can be so complex, or why anything so fundamental can be so universally ignored in Washington.

These attitudes and operating methods of Nebraska and Nebraskans were fundamentally the roots of ED ZORINSKY. ED brought these roots and this common sense approach to the U.S. Senate, and he is well known on both sides of the aisle to have been fundamentally locked into those basic views which he expressed often with not only great dedication but also with understanding to Members on both sides of the aisle.

While I know we shall all miss him, my heart is especially heavy today because I have lost a close friend and confidant. To me his chair right there is sadly vacant today.

As much as we loved ED ZORINSKY, none of us can feel the grief that his wife, Cece, and his family are feeling. I ask that each of you especially remember Cece Zorinsky and ED's family in your prayers tonight as they work their way through the dark days ahead. Let us add one more element to that prayer. Let us add a prayer of thanksgiving for the privilege of knowing and working with our friend ED ZORINSKY. Aside from everything else, we shall remember him as dedicated, compassionate and caring. ED ZORINSKY's love affair with the people of Nebraska was based on the secure knowledge that he "worked for us" tirelessly and until his sudden calling. We in the Senate and Nebraskans will do our best to carry out the principles he fostered and left behind for us to embellish.

Godspeed and Godrest to you, my friend, our colleague and Nebraska's faithful servant, ED ZORINSKY.

You will never be forgotten here in the U.S. Senate nor in the hearts and minds of the people of Nebraska whom you so faithfully served.

Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read the resolution.

Mr. EXON. If I might, Mr. President, I wish to read this resolution and I ask unanimous consent for that in lieu of the clerk reading the resolution so that the clerk will be spared that customary task.

The resolution reads, Mr. President:

SENATE RESOLUTION 163

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

Mr. President, I send the resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION 163

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, we were saddened to learn of the sudden and untimely death on Friday night of one of our colleagues, Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY.

The 100 men and women who compose the U.S. Senate have a unique and important role in how this Nation is governed and how each and every American will live and work. Ours is a special place in American society, and when one of our Members passes away, the loss is deeply and personally felt.

With the death of Senator ZORINSKY, we mourn the passing of a great Nebraskan who, as I have previously said, brought an independent and courageous style to this Chamber.

He was the son of a Russian Jewish immigrant, a successful businessman, and a productive member of the Omaha Public Power District Board from 1968–73. From 1973 to 1977, he served as the mayor of Omaha. His effective response to a series of disasters that hit his town won him high acclaim and respect throughout the State.

As a result, in 1976, the people of his beloved State of Nebraska selected him to represent them in the U.S. Senate. In 1982, they did so again; Senator ZORINSKY won reelection with 67 percent of the vote and carried all but 8 of the State's 93 counties.

His tenure in the U.S. Senate was one of independent tenacity, dedicated work, and impassioned struggles for the causes in which he believed and the goals he pursued.

His commitments to open government and to making Government more cost effective are well known by all of his colleagues.

He was an active member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on which he chaired the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee and the new Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics, and International Communications.

As a true Nebraskan, Senator ZORINSKY was most concerned with the welfare of the people of his State. Thus, the well-being of the American farmer was always his top interest.

He helped push through legislation setting up a commission to study agricultural trade policy, sought the expansion of credit for financially stressed farmers, and promoted the electrification of rural America. And he was instrumental in the passage of the last two farm bills.

As the ranking Democrat on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee for 2 years, he was remarkably successful in publicizing the plight of the men and women who toil and sweat to feed this great Nation and so much of the world.

While we mourn the passing of Senator ZORINSKY, we should celebrate his memory and the important work he performed while he was with us. The State of Nebraska and the United States, farmers and Americans everywhere have lost a friend.

My wife Erma and I offer our condolences to Senator ZORINSKY's wife, Cece, and their three children, Barry, Jeffrey, and Susan.

The distinguished Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Exon, has made a very moving eulogy regarding the passing of his colleague from his State, and he asked that all of us remember in our prayers Ed's family, Cece and the children. We shall do so.

Mr. President, in closing, may I say to Cece and the family on behalf of my wife Erma and myself these few lines of a verse which someone composed long ago:

Let fate do her worst.
There are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past
That she cannot destroy.

They come in the nighttime
Of sorrow and care,
And bring back the features
That joy used to wear.

Long, long be my heart

With such memories filed,
Like the vase in which roses
Have once been distilled.

You may break, you may shatter
The vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses
Will hang 'round it still.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I also want to underscore the statements made by both my colleagues: my friend, Senator Exon, who was ED's closest friend; and the distinguished majority leader.

Today the Republicans, in their policy luncheon, talked about ED ZORINSKY the man, not ED ZORINSKY the Senator, the Democrat, or the maverick. It goes without saying that ED ZORINSKY was held in high esteem by everyone in this Chamber, Republican and Democrat alike.

ED always had a little twinkle in his eye. He never complained about anything that I can recall, and we spent hours and hours together working on agriculture matters.

As indicated by Senator Exon, it is hard to imagine this place without ED ZORINSKY. He was a committed public servant. As I said late last week, rural America never had a better friend than ED ZORINSKY.

He worked tirelessly on the Agriculture Committee, as pointed out by the distinguished majority leader and Senator Exon.

I do not really believe ED ZORINSKY ever voted because he thought this was the Democratic view or the Republican view. I always found ED, except in rare cases, looking at the issue from the view of his State and the people who lived in the State of Nebraska and in the Midwest. This was a great help to those of us who were neighbors to Nebraska, like Kansas.

Whether it was price supports, or exports, or farm credit, ED ZORINSKY was there.

It was not just agriculture. He had an important position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He believed that foreign policy should be bipartisan. He felt that the United States must be strong, always strong, but always fair.

And, I guess, just as he did in agriculture, it was always a question of policy, not of politics, with ED ZORINSKY.

I guess most important, if you are writing contemporary profiles in courage, I would recall to my colleagues the vote we had in this Chamber on May 10, 1985, at about 2 o'clock in the morning. It was on a budget resolution. The budget reso-

lution terminated more than a dozen programs, and one or two rather significant programs.

The budget resolution froze every cost of living adjustment there was. It was a very difficult vote. The vote was 50 to 49. It was a partisan vote in the sense the Republicans believed we had a better idea than our Democratic colleagues. And had we failed, I assume the then distinguished minority leader would have had an alternative.

One Democrat joined the 49 Republicans on that occasion. And I believe it was just another indication of the courage of ED ZORINSKY, his nonpartisanship, his concern about America. And although that budget resolution probably was not perfect, it did send a signal to the American people that there was a majority, narrow as it was, willing to stand up and be counted on a very difficult issue. And I guess that attitude typified ED's entire life in politics and out.

Today Senator Stevens brought a letter to the policy luncheon, the last letter we received from ED ZORINSKY. We all have it on our desks and in our offices. It is a letter from ED ZORINSKY, and attached to it is an article on how to handle your cholesterol count, which was a matter of great concern to ED ZORINSKY. He had a problem. I guess he was sending the rest of us a message.

So, ED had an important impact on all of us. We certainly will miss him. On this side of the aisle, we certainly extend our sympathy and our prayers to Cece and the family. I would say to all of my colleagues and staff and others who were there on Sunday, I think it was an indication of the outpouring of love and respect for ED ZORINSKY. It was, I think, for all of us a privilege to have known ED, to have worked with ED, and to know that when he left Washington last Friday morning, I am not certain, but I would bet—he was thinking about something that would be of assistance to someone in the State of Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I want to thank the majority leader and minority leader for their most kind remarks and true remarks about our colleague.

If I could have the attention of the minority leader for just a moment, I happened to think back to that very fondly, and I think this was ED ZORINSKY and how strongly he felt. We were friends from the time before he was in the mayor's office and before I was Governor of Nebraska. Frequently we did not vote the same way on matters here, but that did not have any-

thing to do with our friendship, because we voted our convictions.

And while this is probably not the greatest time for any levity, I know if ED were here he would appreciate what I am about to say. That May 10, what year was that?

Mr. DOLE. 1985.

Mr. EXON. May 10, 1985, when ED cast the vote that passed the budget resolution. And, correctly, as usual, as the minority leader said, there were 50 votes for it and there were 49 votes against it. That meant that there was one vote that was not here, and that vote was this Senator's vote. This Senator was in the hospital for an emergency operation on my gall bladder.

And while I think it is entirely appropriate for the minority leader to give ED ZORINSKY credit for being the key vote that put that over, it would also be entirely appropriate for the minority leader to salute the then junior Senator from Nebraska who was thoughtful enough to go to the hospital. Because had the junior Senator from Nebraska at that time been on the floor, the vote would have been tied 50–50 and that budget resolution would not have passed. But that is the way things are done on the floor of the U.S. Senate. And I think, at times like this when some people around the United States, maybe, do not think as highly of this institution as it should, I was reminded very vividly of that time. In fact, there were efforts at that time to get this Senator out of the hospital to come down here and cast a vote.

On that very night, if my memory serves me correctly, I think Senator Wilson from California was also at Bethesda Naval Hospital. In fact, he had an appendectomy, I believe, a day or two before the surgery I underwent, and he was able to come down on a stretcher and also cast a deciding vote. I could not. My doctor would not allow me to come, and I did not feel like coming.

In any event, that is how things are decided on the floor of the U.S. Senate, not nearly as partisan as some people tend to believe and cast us in. And since ED ZORINSKY was a swing vote on many occasions, that is why we will all miss him very much, and that is why we admired him.

So I think if ED were here he would have chuckled at that story that I just told. I was not criticizing the minority leader for not mentioning the then junior Senator from Nebraska, but I also had a key role in allowing your success that day by not being here.

I wish to say that other colleagues thought, when I told them I was coming over today, that this was the day that we were going to give our speeches for Senator ZORINSKY. I believe that there will be a day set aside when others will have time and some notice. But it is certainly appropriate for anyone who wishes to talk about our departed friend and colleague, and it would be most appropriate.

But I do think it would be appropriate if the leader indicated there would be some time set aside for comments by other Senators at a later date; is that correct, Mr. Leader?

Mr. BYRD. Yes, Mr. President. If the Senator will yield, Senators may speak on any day this week. The Senate will be in, I would say, at least 2 more days this week and, of course, they may speak on days subsequent to this week. In the final analysis, after conferring with the distinguished Republican leader, I will ask at some point that such speeches be placed in a bound volume and be appropriately prepared for transmittal to the wife of the deceased and his family.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, ED ZORINSKY was a great personal friend of mine. The Nation has lost a very valuable public servant in this untimely death of our good friend. As our distinguished Republican leader has mentioned. At today's Republican luncheon, I remarked to our colleagues about the irony walking into my office this morning and receiving a letter from my good friend who had passed away over the weekend. Senator ZORINSKY sent us a copy of the resolution that the distinguished Democratic leader, our majority leader, had secured passage of last week declaring a week in April to be Cholesterol Week. Senator ZORINSKY wanted to call this resolution to our attention for the obvious reason that he had very serious problems with cholesterol, and of course we believe that is what caused his untimely death.

Others will remark about ED ZORINSKY in terms of his contributions to his State, both as the mayor of Omaha and as a Senator from Nebraska. I remember ED ZORINSKY as being a companion who was willing to take on the tasks assigned to him as a Senator, and he did them well.

For instance, he and I went often to meet with our Canadian colleagues in the Canadian Interparliamentary Conference. Some people may call those junkets. For ED ZORINSKY and me, they were working missions to carry the word of the people of our country to those who represent our neighbors in Canada. He had problems with our Canadian friends in agriculture. I

had them in tourism. I would have them in fishing and he might have them in some other activity that affected his State.

But ED ZORINSKY was always able to meet toe to toe with our Canadian neighbors and tell it to them like it is. After those meetings ED would put the issues of the day aside, get together with our neighbors from Canada, share fellowship, and make good friends for our country.

And I also remember the year he was appointed to be the President's representative at the Paris Air Show. There were very few people that wanted that task because it was under attack at the time in the press as being a junket.

It really is not. We demonstrated that it was not. ED ZORINSKY and I went to meet every single small businessman that had an exhibit in the American pavilion there, a pavilion that led to an increase of about one-half billion dollars in sales of aviation parts for use throughout the world that year. And I remember—after meeting with those businessmen—the first time I saw ED ZORINSKY perform his little soft-shoe dance, as a matter of fact, with the words of "ZORINSKY for President." It was a parody on himself and he loved to do it. Sadly, I am informed that the last thing he did in this life was to perform a version of that soft-shoe at the annual Press Club dinner in his city of Omaha.

Catherine and I have lost a good friend. And I am sure that we will all remember Cece and urge her to join with us in the activities of the Senate family in the future.

ED and Cece Zorinsky were truly hard working members of this family, and I think everyone in Nebraska should realize that he earned a reputation on both sides of this aisle as a man of integrity who stood up for what he believed without regard to the consequences, either politically or in terms of personal friendship. He faced life head on—and he told it like it was. And I am saddened that I face the task on Sunday to join with my good friends, the two leaders, to go to honor our departed friend and participate in his funeral exercises.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I note the death of my good friend and distinguished colleague from Nebraska, Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY. I have had the opportunity to serve with Senator ZORINSKY in this body for more than 10 years, and for 8 of those years, we served together on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Perhaps Senator ZORINSKY's most memorable quality was his forceful independence. He never put great stock in party affiliation, preferring to value his patriotic affiliation.

EDWARD ZORINSKY began his service to our Nation as a member of the Army Reserve, serving from 1950–66. He won election to several political posts in Omaha, NE, rising to become mayor from 1973–77.

Elected to the Senate in 1976, Senator ZORINSKY has served on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee. On Agriculture, he was a tireless advocate for his State's farmers, opposing the Carter administration's grain embargo and advocating higher price supports for wheat. On Foreign Relations, he has contributed to the development of a Democratic position, toward Latin America, helping to highlight the dangers of the current administration's policies in the region.

Senator ZORINSKY attracted particular attention by his style. While most politicians spend a lot of money to gain attention, Senator ZORINSKY managed to do just the opposite. He has given back thousands of dollars in unused salary funds to the U.S. Treasury. He also removed his office door to make visitors feel more welcome, and rejected an automatic signature machine, preferring to sign letters personally.

As we continue to debate the issues in which he was involved, the U.S. Senate will surely miss the notable contributions of the senior Senator from Nebraska, EDWARD ZORINSKY.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, last Friday night, America and this Senate lost a champion of rural America. I rise today to pay tribute to that man, the late senior Senator from Nebraska, EDWARD ZORINSKY.

ED was one of the Senate's chief authorities on rural America. The agricultural depression ravaging our heartland is one of our most intractable problems. ED tackled it every day. During the 99th Congress, he served as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. His diligent work on the 1985 farm bill resulted in many improvements to that law.

ED also distinguished himself on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was most active in the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee where he showed his political courage and overriding concern for keeping Government spending under control. Well before it was fashionable, ED was demanding to know how our Contra aid was being spent and how much the Contra leaders were being paid. Taking such a politically unpopular stand against this administration's policies in Central America inspired us all.

ED was elected to the Senate in a style that would become his hallmark. Passed over by the political bosses for the Re-

publican senatorial nomination, ED switched parties and took the seat anyway. He was a populist candidate who prided himself on cutting wasteful Government spending.

This independent manner stayed with him throughout his Senate career. ED cared little for partisan affairs, declaring that we needed a few more U.S. Senators and a few less Democratic or Republican Senators. He was a "man of the people" with accessibility that was legend. He even removed the door to his office so that nothing would be between his desk and his constituents.

Mr. President, ED and I differed on many issues. However, his warmth and willingness to work together never ceased. The Senate is a better place for having counted him among its Members, and I am the richer for having served with him. Jean and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to Cece and the children. They shall be in our thoughts and prayers.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the death of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY has saddened each of us and left a great personal and professional void in the U.S. Senate. During the 10 years he served in this body, we grew to respect and admire him. To his lovely wife, Cece, and his three children, Barry, Jeffrey, and Susan, Nancy and I extend our deepest sympathy.

He was born in Omaha, NE, in 1928, the son of a Russian Jewish immigrant. In 1949, he earned a bachelor of science degree in chemistry and zoology from the University of Nebraska. He also attended the University of Minnesota and Creighton University and did postgraduate work at Harvard.

For a number of years, he worked in his family's wholesale tobacco and candy business. His first taste of politics came when he was elected to the public utilities board, and in that role he was credited with saving the Omaha Public Power District $15 million in cost overruns. A few years later, in 1973, he was elected mayor of Omaha and became one of the most popular executives that city has ever had.

Senator ZORINSKY switched parties and successfully ran for the U.S. Senate as a Democrat in 1976. He came to the Senate as a maverick, determined to serve the people in an open, honest manner, and to do his share in bringing a new fiscal conservatism to the Government. To demonstrate his open door policy with his constituents, he took the door to his office off its hinges, making himself available to press and to public alike. During his first year in office, he began his well-known practice of returning to the U.S. Treasury each year thousands of dollars in unused office expenses.

This same thriftiness marked many of his positions on Federal programs. He ordered an audit of the Federal Farm Insurance Corporation that eventually trimmed that agency's budget and consistently opposed wasteful spending on foreign aid. He was awarded the 1983 "Taxpayer's Best Friend" award from the National Taxpayers Union and has twice received the "Golden Bulldog" of the National Associated Businessmen. In addition, he was a four-time recipient of the National Federation of Independent Business "Guardian of Small Business" award.

As ranking Democrat on the Agricultural Committee, ZORINSKY pushed for programs to expand credit for hard-pressed farmers and speed up the electrification of rural areas. He sponsored the 1980 Farm Credit Act Amendments, which broadened the Farm Credit System's loan authority, and a 1981 amendment to maintain the Rural Electrification Administration's 2 percent loan program in the face of proposed budget cuts.

As member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator ZORINSKY carried his concern for domestic farmers to the international arena. He led the fight against President Carter's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union and, in recent years, has worked to boost agricultural exports and improve conditions for farmers facing their worst economic crisis in 50 years.

Mr. President, while I did not always see the issues eye to eye with Senator ZORINSKY, he was a man who, early in his Senate career, won my deepest admiration. He was an independent thinker, who chose not to confine his voting habits to partisan politics. He was a man of courage and capacity, character, and integrity.

A public servant in the truest sense of the word, he opened his eyes to the concerns of farmers, taxpayers, and crime victims. His open door policy reflected his sincere desire to serve the people of his State and Nation. He cared about the little people and fought the bureaucratic giant for the things he thought would serve them best. Mr. President, I have seen many come and go in this powerful and prestigious Chamber, and I have found that those who leave their mark on history are those who remember the place from which they have come—the public who has given them its trust. Senator ZORINSKY was such a man, and he will be sorely missed and long remembered in this body.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me now in paying final tribute to this great American patriot, outstanding leader, true man of vision, and treasured friend to us all.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. President, I want to express my profound sense of loss about the passing of our colleague, ED ZORINSKY. There are several reasons why I was particularly affected by this when the news came through, first because I have had opportunity to know and work closely with Senator ZORINSKY and came to admire him very much because in so many ways ED ZORINSKY was the epitome of what a Senator ought to be. He was not the sort of a man who came to the floor and found out which way the wind was blowing and then decided how he would vote. He was a Senator who made up his mind based on what he felt was right. He represented the people of his constituency in the spirit, with integrity and indeed often with courage.

The thing that I remember about ED ZORINSKY, and I believe that others in this Chamber will remember him in the same way, is that there were moments when his conscience called upon him to vote a way that was unpopular, often to take a stand that would have been easier if he had slipped off or had avoided the issue, or in some way had finessed the question.

On many occasions I have noted here on the floor and in committee that our colleague, ED ZORINSKY, did his duty and did it with the kind of quiet courage and determination that I really think adds dignity to the office of a U.S. Senator.

Mr. President, I had a second reason why I felt a particular sense of loss about our colleague and friend ED ZORINSKY. It is this: As many Senators know, I, myself, am a native of Nebraska and I continue to maintain friendships and indeed even have some family living in the State. So as I have visited Nebraska over the years I have come to see ED ZORINSKY through the eyes of people he represented, some of them Republican and some of them Democrats, but all of them had a particular admiration for him. He occupied a very, very special place in the thought life as well as the political life of the State for which I retain great affection.

It is a real loss to the people of Nebraska.

Finally may I just say in conclusion that caring for ED and Cece as Eleanor and I do, I was especially impressed by the private off-the-record reaction when the news came through about ED's death over the weekend, things that had been said about him in unguarded moments by Senators in the subway, in the Cloakroom, around the dining room table, when nobody was listening and nobody was recording those re-

marks, which I do not intend to reveal here today. What they really said was this was a very special, trusted, and valued human being.

That is the way all Senators feel and it is certainly the sense that is in my heart today.

I just want to extend to Mrs. Zorinsky, Cece, and to all who loved him, my profound sympathy and condolences.

Mr. BOSCHWITZ. Mr. President, I rise to say a word about my departed friend, ED ZORINSKY.

ED ZORINSKY was a good friend of the Senator from Minnesota, though I must say he was not a close friend. All of us in the Senate are good friends with one another, and with a few we find that we have a closeness—or at least I do. The demands of the Senate are such that it does not give us a great deal of time to develop some of the friendships we would like to develop.

However, I did see a great deal of ED ZORINSKY because we served together on both the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Of course, when you saw ED ZORINSKY, more often than not you also saw Cece Zorinsky. The values that he attached to family and the values that he attached to the good things in life were magnificent to behold.

We both served on those two committees, and quite clearly ED ZORINSKY knew what his goals were. Ed pursued those goals very vigorously, and always without equivocation.

One of those goals I saw most often expressed was the agricultural situation in the Middle West, the agricultural situation particularly in Nebraska, where he had many friends.

I recall sitting in the majority leader's office at the time with David Stockman and ED ZORINSKY, as we sought the 50th vote—Senator Dole sought another vote—the final vote for the budget, and ED ZORINSKY bargained and bargained very hard for the agriculturists of the United States and the State of Nebraska at that time, and Dave Stockman was not easy to bargain with. But nevertheless ED with his normal persistency did prevail, and the farm program profited because of it.

I saw that time and again here on the floor of the Senate and also in the Agriculture Committee of the U.S. Senate.

My first contact with ED ZORINSKY was a rather out of the ordinary one, and it occurred before either one of us got to the Senate.

I was a businessman and I was about to open a branch in Omaha, NE, where ED ZORINSKY was the mayor at that time. I

had a manager who was going out there to manage my warehouse who had a rather unusual name, and so as kind of an introduction to Nebraska and Omaha we put up a large series of billboards that said:

Jim Haubenschild—

which was the name of our man—

Jim Haubenschild to be Mayor.

And so the newspapers and the other journals and media went around asking ED ZORINSKY, who is this fellow Haubenschild and why is he running for mayor and does he not know that it is the wrong year to run for mayor? They looked him up and they could not find he even had a driver's license in Nebraska, and on and on. It became quite a cause. They tried to hunt down this fellow who was putting up the billboards, and I called ED ZORINSKY at that time and talked to him and finally our fellow bowed out of the race and took over the management of our warehouse.

The first time ED ZORINSKY and I spoke was when this fellow of mine and EDDY shook hands, and they got the picture on the front page of the Omaha newspaper and off we went in Omaha with our business. And EDDY continued mayoring until he came down here to the Senate.

We talked at that time and we enjoyed one another. We understood perfectly what was going on. He was a delight then and he was a delight as long as I knew him.

So we will miss EDDY ZORINSKY. We bargained hard on many occasions. Some I won; some he won. He always fought determinedly. He was a fine representative of the State of Nebraska. He was a great American, and he will be missed.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, it is with a profound sense of sadness and loss that I rise to pay respects to the memory of our departed colleague and my good friend, ED ZORINSKY.

First, I extend the sympathies for myself and my wife, Ruth, to Cece and the family for whom he cared so much and for whom he did so much.

ED was, indeed, a colleague in the best sense of the word, and a friend, also in the best sense of that word.

I first met ED ZORINSKY when he was the mayor of Omaha and I was a congressman from the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, the major city of which, Council Bluffs, bordered on Omaha, right across the Missouri River.

There is, of course, always that relationship between two cities, one in one State and one in another State on a river, in which, of course, sometimes you work together and sometimes

you do not. There is always sort of a tussel for funds or for different kinds of support.

I remember that one time we were working on a project for a small community called Carter Lake, which is a small community that is an Iowa community but finds itself in Nebraska. Years ago, when the Missouri River changed its course, it left this little community there and it has remained to this day a city of Iowa located in the State of Nebraska. It is not a part of Omaha but right next to it.

I remember I was working on a project with the Congressman from Omaha on a project dealing with Carter Lake and I had to go see the mayor of Omaha, ED ZORINSKY, about the project. In the past it has sort of been taken for granted by the citizens of that community that the mayor of Omaha did not really care about them. They were Iowans. They paid taxes in Iowa even though they lived surrounded by Omaha.

I expected to find ED the biased mayor of Omaha. He was the first mayor of Omaha I had known or met. But he was not that way. He had a profound sense of understanding, sympathy, and concern for these citizens of Iowa located in this community of Carter Lake.

The relationship began to change, and he went out of his way as the mayor of Omaha to help these people in Carter Lake.

That is the first indication I had of the measure of this man and of his deep concern and feeling for people regardless of whether they were his constituents or not. He cared about people.

ED ZORINSKY was a son of an immigrant, the same as I am. We spoke about this on a couple of occasions, about how his father came from Russia, my mother came from Yugoslavia, and growing up in an immigrant family. And I remember once commenting to him about it after I had come to the Senate and ED saying, "You know, only in America could the son of a penniless, uneducated immigrant ever hope to accede to the high office of a Senator."

He understood the opportunities that presented themselves to anyone in America, who applied himself or herself and worked hard, that America was indeed a Nation that was open to all and should always remain open to all.

ED was the first mayor of the Jewish faith in the city of Omaha. In fact, he was the first Senator of the Jewish faith from the State of Nebraska. And being a member of a minority, I think it is a mark of his drive and his determination and his commitment that he was able to succeed and go on to

become mayor, then a U.S. Senator and then to be reelected overwhelmingly by the citizens of his State.

Ed Zorinsky was an open person. I think if there was anything that marked his character it was that he was very open. Anyone could approach him. You could talk to him about anything. He had no preconceived ideas, no preconceived judgments on individuals or issues. He was willing to listen and to take his measure of the individual or of the issue.

He was a good-natured person, never mean-spirited, never talking ill of anyone. And anyone who has ever seen his song-and-dance routine could never doubt that he was indeed a light-hearted and light-spirited individual who never took himself seriously, even though he took issues seriously.

He was an independent person. He was conservative on some issues and he was liberal on others. He was always a populist, always a populist at heart, always populist oriented toward the people. He was always for what was good for the people, not what was good for an institution, not what was good for an ideology, not what was good for a certain economic system or economic judgment, but what helped people help themselves. That really is the essence of what the populist spirit is all about: How do you get the structure of society so people are able to help themselves? And that was what Ed Zorinsky was, a real populist, a real progressive populist.

His support of family farmers was without question. Time and again in the Agriculture Committee, on which we both served, he spoke out, offered amendments time and time again to help family farmers. He was the author of the referendum bill that allowed wheat farmers to vote on the program that would affect them, to let them have a voice in what kind of farm program they wanted. We talked about this often. We both agreed that farmers should have a voice in the programs that affect them. We in Washington sit here and pass these farm programs year in, year out and yet never giving the farmers themselves the opportunity for farmers to vote to see whether or not they really want those programs.

Well, Ed Zorinsky wanted those farmers to have that right to vote on the programs that may mean their very life or their death as a farmer, and he was successful in getting it through. The wheat farmers overwhelmingly responded and overwhelmingly voted in the referendum for the type of farm program that Ed Zorinsky wanted. Again, he knew, he had this sense, this populist sense of what the people really want.

The same was true for his support for small business, for rural America. He was a super-salesman for small business, for

rural America. He was a super-salesman for the State of Nebraska. If you ever traveled with Ed Zorinsky, you know that no matter where he went or who he talked to, he made sure that you knew and they knew that he was from Nebraska and that they knew everything about the good State of Nebraska.

He was a strong proponent of trade, not just trade in and of itself, but trade that benefited the United States. He wanted to know what we could do to make sure that we were competitive on the world market in agriculture?

Ed Zorinsky was an early and strong advocate for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Central America. He was from the very beginning a friend of those who fought to overthrow the repressive Somoza regime in Nicaragua. Having been to Nicaragua several times, I can say firsthand that in traveling around Nicaragua, I have met a countless number of people—I do not mean just people in high places, I mean rank-and-file Nicaraguans who suffered under the repressive regime of Somoza—who, when they found out I was from Iowa, as a Congressman at that time or a Senator later, would invariably say, "Well, please give our thanks and our regards to Senator Zorinsky, our friend."

I know that perhaps his feelings and his votes in this area probably came as a great consternation to many of his conservative friends, as perhaps his strong support and votes for a balanced budget and less Government probably caused consternation for many of his liberal friends. But, as I said, Ed was independent. He was really an independent spirited man, and that was really the mark of him, a truly independent person.

Now I have to tell you that Ed and I did not always agree on matters, but usually these were matters of degree or procedure. In agriculture, we fought for the same things, the same ideals and the same goals for our family farmers. In Central America, we fought for the same thing, a peaceful resolution for that conflict.

I guess if anything would describe the battles that I had with Ed once in a while was simply that Ed Zorinsky was a very patient man. That is an attribute that is not always ascribed to this Senator from Iowa. So I guess I was impatient and he was very patient. But, again, we both, I think, fought for the same ideals and same goals for rural America, for our family farmers and small businesses.

Ruth and I were both very, very fond of Cece and Ed. We spent many happy occasions together with them. It was indeed

a sad, sad Sunday afternoon last when we paid our last respects to Ed Zorinsky.

In speaking with Cece on Sunday afternoon, shortly after we had laid Ed to rest, we exchanged regrets and Cece turned to me and she said, "Well, you know, Ed went out singing and dancing with a song in his heart."

Well, I think that Ed Zorinsky would not want to be remembered any other way than as one who loved life, who sang and danced, who loved his friends, and who loved his family.

John F. Kennedy was once asked how he would like to be remembered. He responded that the highest honor that could be given to anyone is to be remembered as a good and decent human being. We pay Ed Zorinsky that honor. We remember Ed Zorinsky, and always will, as a good and decent human being.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, this morning in the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Foresty, an unusual and a very sad time was spent reflecting upon the death of our distinguished colleague, Senator Zorinsky. Only once in my memory had an occasion like this occurred. That was when the able Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Hubert Humphrey, passed away.

But, in any case, I was grateful to the chairman and ranking member of the committee for scheduling the few minutes that were spent. It was a thoughtful decision and it was good therapy for all of us to pause and think about our great loss.

Senator Zorinsky's death, Mr. President, hit me particularly hard. It was the second time in 9 months that I have lost a colleague to whom I have felt especially close. I need not recount my relationship with the late John East, nor is it necessary to dwell on the fact that Senator Zorinsky was the ranking minority member of the Agriculture Committee during the last 2 years of my chairmanship of it. There was never a moment during those 2 years when Senator Zorinsky was not totally cooperative and willingly helpful. He went out of his way to be so. In fact, Ed Zorinsky on so many occasions did everything he could to keep the wheels turning during the difficult months that the Agriculture Committee was laboring to produce a complicated and expensive farm bill.

As circumstances happened, Mr. President, nearly 24 hours had passed this past Saturday after Ed's untimely death in Nebraska before the sad news reached me. I was in New Hampshire to attend a birthday dinner for a former Governor of that State, Mildrim Thomson, who turned 75 Sunday.

I spent the day in New Hampshire, traveling around the State, visiting a number of friends, including former Senator Norris Cotton, who is now 87. I can report to the Senate that Senator Cotton may be 87, but he has lost none of his sparkle and his great intellect.

During the entire day Saturday, nobody mentioned the death of Senator ZORINSKY. In fact, it was just when we were entering the hotel dining room, the ballroom, in Concord, New Hampshire, about 7 p.m., that someone did mention that he had heard on the radio that a Senator—and he did not catch the name—had died of a heart attack. He pronounced the name, not correctly, but he came close enough for me to realize that it was in fact ED ZORINSKY.

Needless to say, my speech at the birthday dinner Saturday night was a difficult one to deliver. My mind was on ED and his dear wife, Cece, their children, their family.

When I went to the Agriculture Committee room this morning where ED and I had sat together so many hours on so many days, that was a difficult thing to do as well, because I feel that I have lost a member of my family. When I entered the committee room this morning, I halfway expected to see ED ZORINSKY sitting there, even though I knew it was not possible and that it would never happen again.

In any case, Mr. President, what do we say at a time like this? That we are sad? Of course we are. That we have lost a dear friend, a great American, a splendid Senator, a kind and gentle and civil man always? Of course we have. Do we say that ED ZORINSKY was unique in his ability to avoid all pretense and posturing? Of course he was.

This is one of those times when I truly wish that, for once, I could be eloquent even for a fleeting moment. There are so many things I would like to say about ED, and I wish, I could say them much better than I shall be able to.

So let me just say, Mr. President, that Senator ED ZORINSKY was one of the most dedicated men I have even known, one of the finest human beings, one of the most pleasant friends that a fellow could ever hope to have. He was one of nature's noblemen. I was honored to have him as my friend, and of course to be his.

Like all Members of the Senate and our wives, Dot and I extend our love and sympathy to Cece and to the entire Zorinsky family. Their loss is our loss. It is also the farmers' loss. It is, in truth, America's loss.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, earlier today the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Helms, conveyed to the Senate the information that in the Agriculture Committee this morning we had a special meeting to pay tribute to the memory of Senator Ed Zorinsky.

I simply want to rise now to indicate to the Senate that our committee is certainly going to miss having him as an active member of our group very much. He brought to our committee not only the experience of his service as mayor of the city of Omaha but also the practical experience that he had in operating and running a business. And I can recall from time to time that he would draw on that experience and contribute, during the discussions of issues before our committee, practical, commonsense recollections of the meaning of competition and the experiences of trying to operate at a profit under the pressures and constraints of monetary policies and economic conditions that were not at all times conducive to making a profit.

In essence, Mr. President, he gave us the benefit of his wisdom that had been gained from his experience and really I envied him and always respected him for having had that practical experience.

He was a person who was always quick-witted and ready to make us laugh as well as to make us think in our deliberations on the Agriculture Committee.

This morning we adopted a resolution, which I know by now that the distinguished chairman of our committee, Mr. Leahy, has put in the Record, expressing our condolences to his wife and his children and expressing our strongly held sense of respect and affection for him. I do not know of another member of our committee who was more well-liked and truly appreciated as an individual than Ed Zorinsky. I know my wife and I are going to miss him very much and we convey our feelings on this occasion of sadness and special closeness to the members of his family.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I want to join others who are expressing their sorrow at the death of our colleague, Senator Ed Zorinsky, and who have paid tribute to him.

It is a personal loss for all of us. I was here when our colleague (Mr. Exon) paid tribute to him, and our leader (Mr. Byrd) paid tribute to him, as well as Senator Dole on the Republican side.

Part of it is personal. For 2 of my college years, I went to a small Lutheran College, Dana College in Blair, NE. It is a

small school, 600 or so students. Ed Zorinsky went out of his way to be good to that small school.

I also remember that, one time when I was speaking there, he came up to listen to me. As colleagues, we listen to each other so much, it really is a test of loyalty to a school or a college when we show up when one of us speaks. So those personal gestures that Ed Zorinsky made are things that I shall not forget.

Beyond that, I think, first, of his independence. He was independent enough that he caused a few of those gray hairs on your scalp, Mr. Leader. He was fiercely independent. It was clearly one of his virtues.

I think of the work he did in the field of agriculture for the farmers, not only of Nebraska but of Illinois, West Virginia, Louisiana, and all over this country.

I think, third, and really, this is tied in with his independence, of his courage. I can remember one time trying to get Ed Zorinsky to change his mind and I know it had come up in the caucus and we were all trying to get him to change his mind. Not surprisingly, we did not get him to change his mind. When he believed in something, he stuck to it. He showed great courage.

Then I think of his competence, also. I remember in a Foreign Relations Committee meeting—it could have happened to any of us, but one of our colleagues made a statement that was not entirely accurate. Ed Zorinsky just spelled out all the details and the background on that particular issue. I remember congratulating him afterward and it was with a little pride that he said, "I really did nail him on that, didn't I?" And he did. There is no question about it.

I also think, when I think of Ed Zorinsky, of his wife, Cece. They really were a team. That is true for each of us in the Senate; we are all supported by our wives. But there was a special validity in the case of Ed and Cece Zorinsky.

His death is a gentle or not-so-gentle reminder to all of us that time is fleeting. We do not know when—Ed Zorinsky did not know when it was going to happen for him; we do not know when it is going to happen for us. We ought to do everything we can for our country right now, because tomorrow may not be. That opportunity to serve is here. He seized it and we should seize it.

I finally add that Nebraska is a State that had Senator William Jennings Bryan, who, incidentally, was born in the State of Illinois, I might point out. William Jennings Bryan and George Norris are the two figures I think of particularly when

I think of the State of Nebraska. And there was just a touch of that same kind of courage and independence that William Jennings Bryan and George Norris showed in the life of ED ZORINSKY.

I shall miss him. We shall all miss him. The State of Nebraska will miss him. I am pleased to join my colleagues in paying tribute to ED ZORINSKY.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, words are difficult to find that fully express the sorrow I feel for the loss of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY.

He was a friend, a respected colleague, a leader, and a true gentleman.

Senator ZORINSKY was a courageous statesman. He rose above partisan politics to do what he felt was best for the country. He possessed an unbending commitment to do what was right, not what was popular.

Senator ZORINSKY was a dedicated representative of Nebraskans. He cared deeply about his people in Nebraska, and worked endlessly to be their strong voice in Washington.

I pray that God be with EDWARD ZORINSKY, and that He comfort the good Senator's family and friends. God knows EDWARD ZORINSKY will be missed, and sorely missed by this body of Congress.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, it is with sadness that I rise today, in memory of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY. His sudden death last Friday was a shock to all of us, and it is a tragedy that we have lost such a valued Member of this body. He exemplified our ideals in the Senate. He was a man of principle and a man of the people.

As a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I had the opportunity to work closely with ED. During the 1985 farm bill debate, his concern was always with the farmer. He was interested in consensus and progress in American agriculture and, as ranking Democrat on the committee, worked tirelessly at each and every mark-up session to see that the farmer was not forgotten in our agriculture policy.

As a new Senator, I gained an appreciation from ED for the value of pragmatism in politics and of the value of hard work. ED was a businessman who became a politician, and this gave him a unique perspective that most of my colleagues, including myself, did not have. He was fair, but in my mind his greatest asset was his ability to simplify complex issues in his usual straightforward manner. He was not obsessed with how his actions would be perceived. Instead, he concerned himself with

whether or not something was good for the people of rural America. ED was independent and often broke from the party ranks to vote his conscience. He maintained a sense of perspective and good humor, and refused the trappings of Washington. I will personally miss his presence here in the Senate.

I send my condolences to Senator ZORINSKY's family and I join the people of Nebraska in mourning his untimely death.

THURSDAY, *March 12, 1987.*

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I rise, as have so many on this floor in this past week, to say a few words as best I can to try to express my own personal feelings of loss at the departure of our dear friend, Senator ED ZORINSKY.

I was privileged to know ED ZORINSKY I think longer than most on this floor because he and I spent some years together as brother mayors, he as mayor of Omaha, I as mayor of San Diego. In those first years of our acquaintance, I quickly came to have an enormous respect and fondness for him. He was, as everyone privileged to know him came to learn, a man whose sometimes serious demeanor belied a mischievous sense of humor and one that allowed him, while always taking his job very seriously, to never take himself seriously.

Indeed, his last moments on this Earth were spent in entertaining the audience at the Omaha Press Club at their annual gridiron dinner with what I am told was a hilarious skit. In fact, I was privileged to see an early rehearsal of it, a rendition which ED gave to those of us who were attending a benefit for the Hospice of the Valley in Phoenix, AZ, earlier this year.

The lyric—and I am not sure whether he had written this, but it sounds like his work—was one that was set to a popular tune which said, "I am the great pretender." It described the fact that he had switched parties and that he entertained the notion of switching back. I can only say that anywhere ED ZORINSKY was there was a potential party. Anytime anyone was privileged to spend a few relaxed moments with him they invariably were treated not only to his good humor but to his sense of humor and a sort of sparkle that animated what at other times could be a very sober man, when the feelings of warmth and kindness that so clearly stirred him so often took form in some specific action or some speech. He was, a reporter once told me, a rather quiet man to be a Senator, less loquacious than many of his brethren.

That may be true, but it is also true that when he spoke people listened; that when he spoke, he did so with energy and the passion of honest conviction, which made him not only a zealous but an extraordinary advocate for his State and for any cause in which he believed.

I was privileged to serve with him on the Agriculture Committee, and he remarked to me soon after my arrival in this Chamber that it was interesting and he thought ironic he and I as former large city mayors should find ourselves once again involved in public service but this time in an entirely different arena where our concerns had to do with not urban problems but trying to enhance farm exports, trying to make it possible for the American farmer to be productive and maintain a decent farm income.

Last Sunday, those of us who were able to do so flew out to Omaha in order to attend the funeral services for Senator Zorinsky, to be with his family, to console them insofar as it was possible for friends to do that. Senator Hatch made an eloquent and moving tribute in the eulogy which he gave at the services for Senator Zorinsky. Unhappily, I am told there is no record of the eulogy beyond that of memory. He did commit to paper a poem he had been inspired to write flying out to the services. If he has not yet done so, I will ask that Senator Hatch place that poem in the Record.

But I suppose all of us might find, however cogent we think we sometimes can be in argument, there are moments when the English language, with all of its infinite richness, seems a poor and inadequate vehicle to express the kind of feeling which comes when one is so rarely privileged to meet a man like Ed Zorinsky and to enjoy his friendship.

Even in this extraordinary body, in which I have felt privileged to enjoy the friendship of extraordinary men and women, Ed Zorinsky was outstanding in the literal sense of the word. His appeal was bipartisan, not only to his constituency but to the friends he had on this floor. It was an appeal that was based upon our perception of the quality of the man, the extraordinary human quality, not just the intelligence and not just the sparkle and wit and the ability to poke fun at himself that endeared him to all of us but the great warmth and kindness which he exhibited in so many ways, never seeking recognition or thanks for it but taking the reward of satisfaction that came to him from helping others, whether it was sending some good, aged Nebraska beef to a friend who had enjoyed his cooking of it at a barbeque or helping a colleague

with a problem in drafting or in gaining support for a cause in which ED ZORINSKY shared the colleague's own belief.

To say that we will miss him so understates the feeling that this is one of the moments to which I referred a moment ago, when even the English language does not permit either me or, I think, anyone else on this floor to say how much we valued him in life, how much we will treasure his memory, how greatly we hope that the sadness of his passing and the pain it has caused will ebb in time for his family and his friends. It is certain that as time goes on and that pain recedes, the happy fact is that the memory of ED ZORINSKY for those who knew him will persist as brightly, as clearly, and as vividly as did his friendship for us in life.

Mr. President, I will take no more time, because I am afraid that neither time nor words could ever express what I feel and what I think many of us would like to say to those whom ED leaves behind—his loving and wonderful wife, Cece, and his three marvelous children. I hope that they are consoled by some sense of appreciation of the great value her husband and their father has been to all of us.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the late Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY of Nebraska. He was a good friend of mine and I mourn his passing deeply.

The newspapers, in reporting his passing, termed him a "maverick" with reference to his political allegiances. He never waivered in regard to his primary allegiance, however: He was always faithful to his rural constituency throughout his career here in Washington. The senior Senator from Kansas and distinguished minority leader, Senator Dole, has said "Rural America never had a better friend" and truer words about ED ZORINSKY were never spoken.

In regard to his political affiliations, it should be observed also that he represented a unicameral State where State senators run for office on a nonpartisan basis and no party affiliation appears on the ballot. This is a point the obituary writers overlooked.

He was also known for being frugal in carrying out the duties of his office, but again he came from a State which has known economic hardship frequently in its history and its people are of hearty, thrifty stock. His cornhusker's concern for lean government extended beyond the confines of his own office. The Federal Farm Insurance Corporation is a far more efficient and effective instrumentality thanks to his legislative

diligence, to cite but one example. Popularly known among his constituents as "Eddie Z," he served his State and country well.

To his widow, Cece, and his children, Barry, Jeffrey, and Susan, I extend my heartfelt condolences and God's aloha. I pray that they will find some solace in the fact that their great loss and deep sorrow is shared by countless friends, like myself.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I want to join with my colleagues in expressing both my shock and sorrow at the untimely death of Senator Edward Zorinsky last Friday.

I had an opportunity to get to know Ed and Cece Zorinsky during the years he served in the Senate. And, in the last few months, as I served with him in the Senate and on the Foreign Relations Committee, my admiration for and appreciation of him continued to grow.

I enjoyed watching Ed at work in the Foreign Relations Committee. I saw how his questions and comments always reflected a man who had done his homework and understood the issues. But even more, they revealed that Ed Zorinsky was the kind of Senator who was always willing to listen to differing points of view while also being the kind of person who always knew what his own point of view was.

During the brief time I was privileged to serve with Ed Zorinsky, I was struck by two characteristics. The first was his commitment to his constituents: Our conversations inevitably turned to the plight of the farm community in Nebraska and always communicated his passionate commitment to helping "his people." His open door policy was a sign of an open heart. The second characteristic I observed was Ed's equally passionate attachment to his family and his sense of self. I've known a lot of people who have been in public life—I've never known anyone who was better able to keep "power" in perspective or who was constantly capable of remembering that public power means nothing if it causes you to lose your personal identity.

He was, in short, a good man and a fine Senator. He will be deeply missed.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, last week the Senate lost one of its most independent voices with the passing of Ed Zorinsky. I want to join my colleagues in paying special tribute to this Midwesterner who reminded us regularly about the virtue of using common sense when dealing with the many problems that confront our Nation and our world.

Ed Zorinsky was not one to shrink at walking alone if necessary. Some would term it being a maverick. But Ed Zorinsky put what he thought best for the people of Nebraska and the Nation ahead of partisan politics.

I have had the privilege of working with Ed in the Agriculture Committee. I think the people of Nebraska can be conforted to know that they had no better advocate of what was good for agriculture in this country than Ed. In fact, rural America has had no better friend than Ed Zorinsky.

His service on the difficult Foreign Relations Committee has been equally as exemplary. Always a quick study, Ed Zorinsky got to the core of difficult international dilemmas with ease.

Barbara joins me in offering our condolences and prayers to Ed's wife, Cece, and their children.

Friday, *March 13, 1987.*

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I was greatly saddened by the untimely death of our good friend and colleague Ed Zorinsky. To his wife, Cece, and his family, I express my deepest condolences.

In the Senate, Ed was neither a showman nor a follower. Quietly and effectively, he allowed his personal judgments and insights to guide him through the mine field of politics and the mire of Senate business. He had an uncanny capacity, most notably as ranking minority member of the Agriculture Committee, of forging consensus policy from very divergent views. I know that considerable time was spent reflecting on his contributions and his style during a meeting of that committee this week.

Back home in Nebraska he was an attentive and concerned representative of all of his constituents. In a well known act of rebellion he took his office door off of its hinges saying: "I never close my door on anything." He has influenced major farm legislation of real consequence to the farmers of his State and others, at a time when those folks are less than happy with elected officials in Washington.

I perhaps knew him best in the context of the Foreign Relations Committee, where he was chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs until serving as ranking minority member there when our colleagues on the other side of the aisle controlled the institution.

Because of Ed's work in Latin America, and my longstanding interest in issues of import to that region, we developed a closer relationship than might otherwise have been the case. When Democrats regained control of the Senate this year, I talked to Ed about subcommittee assignments, and expressed to him my very deep personal interest in assuming the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs. He had been at the helm for a long time and had a deep interest and thorough knowledge of the issues confronting Latin America. But Ed Zorinsky responded to my appeal by setting seniority aside, and for reasons of personal accommodation and consideration, he acceded to my request. It was an act of great generosity.

That is the kind of Senator Ed Zorinsky was. He was a good friend, a dear colleague, and there will always be a soft spot in my heart and all of our hearts where his memory will remain bright.

Wednesday, *March 18, 1987.*

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam President, I want to take a moment, since we have a little break in the action here, and we have had a little action here—we do that occasionally. Committees are working but it is more fun to get out here sometimes and do our business. But I have a bit of serious business: I want to join with my colleagues who spoke the other day and today, too, in expressing our deep sense of profound loss at the passing of our colleague, Ed Zorinsky. I think that is most appropriate. We have been busy with other work and we have been dealing with Contra issues and Iran issues and budget issues. Perhaps we have not paid the proper tribute to this most amazing man from Nebraska.

I came here in 1978 and I really did not get to know him well then. I was in the minority. At first, I thought he was a man of very serious mien, a very serious bent.

He would pass in the hall and I thought "There is a very serious gentleman, a very interesting man." Then I would hail him and say, "How are you, Ed?"

He would turn quickly with that magnificent smile and he proved to me to be a great person with an extraordinary sense of humor. So I have many fond recollections of Ed Zorinsky. He was a great help to me in this place and in his quiet way when I first came here, first taking me under his wing as a

neighbor from the adjacent State of Wyoming and a fellow westerner. He made me feel very welcome in a very special way.

He helped me to learn the ropes around this fascinating arena. I recall sometimes working with him with great interest on agricultural issues, Western issues, cattle issues, livestock issues. Then I came to know him socially, he and his remarkable wife Cece. We worked together and played tennis together. He was a very extraordinary, spirited, and fun-loving man with that lovely wife at his side. I thinkd she needs our prayers at this time of grief.

I do not think ED ZORINSKY really shared with us his own particular health problems, and they were severe and they were very real. One night I remember at 3 in the morning in a night session I said, "How is it going, ED?" He was co-managing a bill, and over here on this side of the aisle was our colleague managing the bill. He said:

> To you it is just maybe getting tired, Al. To me it's tougher than that because I really have some problems which are so extraordinary that I am really much like a walking time bomb with regard to the problems of my heart and my cholesterol and with things that trouble me and make me heavy laden.

I do not want to get maudlin. I came to know him, came to enjoy his company so very much. I have listened to his marvelous singing and dance steps, too. For any of you who missed that, that is something I think we all recall with great poignancy when we think of how he was doing just that, just moments before he was taken from our midst. He was doing what he enjoyed doing, that buck and wing and song and dance and probably singing that remarkable song that he put together called "ZORINSKY." It was sung to the tune of "Manana"; that was his shtick and he loved it. He would sing it with his eyes atwinkle: "ZORINSKY, ZORINSKY, ZORINSKY is good enough for me." Maybe some of you remember. I will never forget it.

He was awfully good to me. We shall miss him greatly. It was typical of him that at the time of his death he was giving and sharing of himself in such an extraordinary manner in his very unassuming way, poking a little fun at the "stuffiness" that sometimes surrounds us in this place, poking fun at himself. He was a man who took his work very seriously but did not take himself seriously. And so I shall remember him vividly. Ann and I have shared many delightful times with ED and Cece Zorinsky. As I look back at the things we did together, I am struck by just how many things he enjoyed and how much he enjoyed his life and how he shared it with so many. He was,

indeed, a man of great, great substance and good humor and he will be deeply missed.

So I say in behalf of my wife and myself and all of our colleagues to Cece and their children, our prayers go winging out to you. God bless you. At some future time we will all have paid our tribute to this remarkable man, this gentle and spirited man from Nebraska. It has been a great personal privilege to have shared part of my life with him. It has made my life ever richer. I thank the Chair.

THURSDAY, *March 19, 1987.*

Mr. NUNN. I am proud to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues about and to have served with ED ZORINSKY. ED ZORINSKY was a man who brought a strong sense of independence, firm convictions, a profound understanding of rural life and farm issues, and devotion to the people of Nebraska to this Chamber.

He learned early in his political career that you must sometimes defy traditional methods to achieve your goals. When then-Omaha Mayor ZORINSKY saw his Republican Party bypassing him for the Senate nomination, ZORINSKY simply changed parties and was elected in the fall. Word had it that when ED ZORINSKY heard the Republicans calling him turncoat and the Democrats an opportunist, he joked, "They're both right."

He was called a maverick in the Senate and his constituents applauded the label. They knew his independence was born from strong convictions and a sense of devotion to Nebraska. He would not be confined by the old rules. He was a politician who put the public interest first, even when it did not necessarily coincide with public opinion. He was not a politician who would always vote down party lines, or down regional lines. This could be seen most plainly in his approach to Latin America. He refused to side with President Carter on the Panama Canal Treaty; he refused to side with President Reagan on support for the Sandinistas. He voted by the issues and had to be convinced on each score.

During the farm crises of 1985, ED ZORINSKY brought a wealth of knowledge and understanding to a volatile issue. When farming communities were turning slowly in the winds of economic change, EDWARD ZORINSKY was fighting on the floor of the Senate for long-term agricultural policies that would ensure the success for agriculture for years to come. His

advice and counsel were sought during the tortuous debates over commodities programs. In this arena he was proven an able negotiator where many were grabbing for pieces of the ever shrinking budget pie.

ED ZORINSKY took the long view on an issue. Though he fought for commodity programs for Nebraska, he also recognized that the U.S. farmer was competing in the marketplace of global agriculture. He knew that the American farmer, alone, could not compete against the treasuries of Europe of the barriers of Japan. ED ZORINSKY worked to see the formation of a national commission on agricultural trade and export policy, a move that seems especially provident in light of the current trade picture.

History will judge EDWARD ZORINSKY as a man who made an impact on his times and a man who affected in a positive way the lives of those persons he touched. His streak of Nebraska independence, his sense of devotion to the people of his State and their way of life made important contributions to this Chamber. I will miss him.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, this Chamber has been filled repeatedly in recent days with words of mourning, words of praise for ED ZORINSKY. The U.S. Senate has lost one of its authentic independent voices, as man of allegiance first and foremost to Nebraska and to the American farmer.

Certainly, a great void has been left on the Senate Agriculture Committee, where Ed chaired the key Subcommittee on Production and Price Stabilization. As the distinguished minority leader remarked last week, rural America never had a better friend than Senator ZORINSKY. ED spoke out passionately about the economic plight of the American farmer. He vocally opposed President Carter's embargo of grain sales to the Soviet Union, pointing out that it caused more hardship to Americans than the Soviets. Likewise, ED fought for fair prices and fair trade practices to help American agriculture through its current troubles.

Much has been made of ED's free thinking on the subject of party membership and allegiance. He once joked that when Republicans called him turncoat and Democrats called him opportunist, "I told them they both were right."

It is more to the point to remember that ED was a man of consistent and genuine conservative conviction. He was nonpartisan in the best sense of the word, constantly seeking compromise and consensus both in committee and on the floor.

We will miss his contribution to the legislative work of the Senate. Most of all, we will miss his friendship.

FRIDAY, *March 20, 1987.*

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, I wish to join with those of my colleagues who have already delivered eulogies to our esteemed colleague and a man I considered a very good friend, Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY.

Senator ZORINSKY's sudden death deeply saddened me and all our colleagues in this Chamber and all the friends he has had in Nebraska and across the country in the United States. I will always think kindly and fondly of my association and consider it a privilege that I had him as a friend.

We worked together and very closely on many issues. We participated in many great debates, usually together and on the same side of the issue.

As a former Republican, ED maintained close ties with members of the Republican group in this body, and his conscience frequently compelled him to set aside partisan concerns and vote for what he believed in, even if most of those in his party opposed what he was voting for.

On more than one crucial issue, his vote was the one that made the difference. On some of the great votes that we had in this Chamber in the 99th Congress, when there was a one-vote difference, ED ZORINSKY's vote was the one that made the day and caused the motion to move forward.

Many of us on this side of the aisle came to rely on him for counsel, for guidance, and oftentimes for support.

That unusual independence of political courage was what I admired most about ED ZORINSKY. In some circles those attributes brought him criticism, and I am sure his independence was often frustrating to his colleagues on the other side of the aisle. But all of us on both sides of the aisle, whether we agreed with him or not on a particular issue, knew that he was a man of sincere convictions.

On issues of importance to the security of our Nation, he was a solid voice for strength. He was intensely patriotic.

Perhaps as the son of a Russian-Jewish immigrant, he had a special appreciation for the liberties we enjoy in this country and the strength necessary to protect them. It was always inspirational to hear him speak of his background and his patri-

otism, the sense of appreciation for America that he had that was instilled in him by his father.

I join all my colleagues in lamenting the passage of this unique and courageous man, and in extending my condolences to his wife Cece and the Zorinsky family.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in honoring our friend and colleague, ED ZORINSKY.

Several weeks ago, the Senate Agriculture Committee adopted a resolution honoring Senator ZORINSKY. ED ZORINSKY was an important, effective member of that committee and he will be sorely missed. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee resolution be included in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BOREN. Not only have we lost a great friend, so have the farmers of this Nation. No one sympathized more with them in their problems, no one worked harder to help them. Only a few days after he was hospitalized for a heart attack, he was on the Senate floor well past midnight during consideration of the 1985 farm bill. As he told me, "the farmers are in too much trouble for me to leave the floor while the farm bill is up."

ED was one of the most fair minded people I've known. He was always willing to listen to an argument with an open mind. He was always available to listen to his constituents. In a day when people feel alienated from their own governments, the open door—a door literally taken off its hinges—to ED ZORINSKY's office was an important symbol. This was no public relations gesture, ED ZORINSKY truly had an open door to the people of Nebraska. He worked hard to bring the thinking of Nebraska citizens into the policy debates of the U.S. Senate.

All of us will miss our fine and thoughtful friend. We join in extending our sympathy to his family and to his wonderful wife and true partner, Cece. Our entire Nation suffered a great loss when ED ZORINSKY's voice was stilled.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

To express the sympathy of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate regarding the death of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY.

Whereas on March 6, 1987, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Foresty of the Senate learned of the untimely and tragic death of its distinguished member, Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY;

Whereas Senator ZORINSKY provided the Committee with his outstanding leadership for over 10 years;

Whereas Senator ZORINSKY authored key provisions of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-98) and the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198), notably provisions regarding soil conservation, farm credit, product promotion, trade, and embargo protection;

Whereas Senator ZORINSKY served as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization of Prices, which oversees the agricultural price and income stabilization programs that are of vital importance to all American farmers and ranchers;

Whereas Senator ZORINSKY was a tireless fighter for his Nebraska constituents, and all of the nation's farmers and ranchers; and

Whereas Senator ZORINSKY was a valued colleague, trusted friend, and wise counsel to all of the members of the Committee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate expresses its sympathy at the passing of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY, commends his contributions to the Committee and all of American agriculture, and extends its condolences to his family on this sad occasion.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the widow and children of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY.

THURSDAY, *March 26, 1987.*

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of my good friend and colleague, Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY. It was a great shock to me and has filled the entire Senate with an enormous sense of loss. I am reminded of the words of the English poet, John Donne; "ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee." Indeed, whether conscious of it or not, every citizen of our Nation has been affected by the death of ED ZORINSKY. In all he did, he held the best interests of not only the Nebraskans he represented, but of all Americans, as tantamount. His actions demonstrated the great responsibility he held for all citizens, and he will be missed.

One primary area in which the efforts of ED ZORINSKY will be missed is in agriculture. The American farmer never had a better friend than ED ZORINSKY. ED realized that the family farm is the backbone of America. We worked long and hard together on the Agriculture Committee to give farmers a fighting chance through the adverse economic and weather conditions that have threatened their ability to make a living. As a member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification, ED was alarmed at the number of farm bank-

ruptcies which have recently been declared, and had vowed to take immediate corrective action.

Furthermore, Ed shared my attitudes of generally being a fiscal conservative. He joined in the effort to pass the constitutional amendment to balance the Federal budget, and he recognized the great dangers posed by deficit spending and the national debt.

Throughout his tenure in the U.S. Senate, I believe that Ed used the experience he had gained while he served as the mayor of Omaha. He knew where his responsibility lay—with the people of Nebraska, and of the United States. He demonstrated his availability by removing the door of his office from its hinges and announcing that any constituent or reporter who so wished could enter his office whenever he was present.

Above all else, Ed was a person who was down to Earth. He knew where his roots were and what he was elected for—to serve the people of Nebraska—not himself. In the District of Columbia you sometimes meet people and elected officials who have lost sight of this fact. They may work to increase their standing in the public eye without actually working to substantively serve those who elected them. That was never the case with Ed Zorinsky—and never would have been. He knew what his purpose was, and he pursued that goal with undeviating, tireless efforts.

Ed Zorinsky will be greatly missed, yet I know that his example will long be remembered. He followed a path that was largely nonpartisan, opting instead to view legislation and issues on their own merits. He was an outstanding American, and an outstanding Nebraskan. He was filled with the greatest integrity, and industry. His absence will, indeed, be felt by all.

I would like to extend my most hearfelt condolences to Cece Zorinsky and to the entire family. Though I am sure that they are overwhelmed with grief, I hope they will find comfort in the immense record of public service and in the memory of Ed Zorinsky.

Wednesday, *April 1, 1987.*

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in paying special tribute to a committed public servant. The sudden passing of Edward Zorinsky has left a void in the hearts of those who knew him. As a native Nebraskan, Ed began his distinguished political career as the mayor of Omaha. He relied

on his inborn common sense, placing the interests of the people of Nebraska and the Nation above partisan politics.

ED ZORINSKY was a vigorous advocate of the American farmer. His commendable efforts included the expansion of credit for needy farmers, and the electrification of rural America. ED's perseverance was instrumental to the passage of the last two farm bills.

ED ZORINSKY was also a dedicated member of the Foreign Relations Committee where he carried out his responsibilities with compassion and integrity. His reliance on common sense enabled him to get to the heart of difficult foreign relations matters with ease.

We must not forget vitality and conviction ED ZORINSKY displayed throughout his tenure in the U.S Senate. Harry S. Truman once remarked, "The American people desire, and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all people are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent and satisfying life." This epitomized ED ZORINSKY.

ED left an unfinished agenda which we should carry on. This will enable us to keep his memory vibrant in the Halls of Congress. I offer my warm prayers and aloha to ED's wife Cece and their children.

FRIDAY, *April 3, 1987.*

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, it saddens me that I must rise to deliver a farewell to our colleague, Senator ED ZORINSKY of Nebraska.

He and I entered this body together as Members of the Senate class of 1976. We had occasion to work together on not a few occasions over the last 10 years. Recently, I was appointed a member of the Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Communications, a subcommittee chaired by ED ZORINSKY. This subcommittee was largely of ED's creation. It still reflects his commitment to these problems. Though his tenure as chairman of the subcommittee was short, it will survive him, and its future accomplishments will be to his credit.

But ED's most enduring contributions were without doubt those to maintain the quality of rural life. He served his constituents unfailingly on this score. Though most would think of New York as an urbanized State, it has quite a rural population—the largest in the Northeast. ED ZORINSKY was an unfail-

ing champion of all farmers—in Nebraska, New York, and the whole country. I respected him for the strong stands he took, and farmers in every State benefited from the dedication he brought to the problem of rural America.

ED was an uncompromisingly principled man—we all knew him to be such. Among his strongly held beliefs was Government's responsibility to spend according to its resources. The State of Nebraska is required by law to have a balanced budget, and ED brought with him to this body a commitment to that ideal. It led us sometimes to opposite sides of an issue, but never were these disagreements acrimonious. For a true-hearted dedication to what he believed right, I could not fail to hold him in high regard.

I join my fellow Senators in offering condolences to Cece and his entire family.

TUESDAY, *April 10, 1987.*

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the passing of a Senate colleague is always a sad event. The unique nature of this deliberative body creates strong affiliations and friendships irrespective of party or regional affiliations. Our sadness is commpounded when a colleague is taken from us in the midst of a term—and this is the case with ED ZORINSKY. ED accomplished much in his years as Senator, and yet we all know that ED had many projects on his agenda for the future.

ED ZORINSKY provided tireless leadership in the Senate on agricultural issues, and strongly advocated the interests of Nebraskans. Moreover, I had the honor of serving with ED ZORINSKY on the Foreign Relations Committee, where his insights and clear thinking made valuable contributions to our work.

ED's political career was guided by his insistence that he be a responsive elected official. As former mayor of Omaha, and as U.S. Senator, ED implemented the hard and fast rule that his door must always be open to his constituents. His willingness to listen and to be responsive also marked his relationships with those of us who had the pleasure of serving with him in the Senate.

Nancy and I offer our deep sympathies to his wife Cece and their family. We will miss his companionship. We will always be guided by his fine example of public service.

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, today marks the end of National Know Your Cholesterol Week. It also marks the end of

the first month that this body has had to operate without the presence of the late Senator from Nebraska, ED ZORINSKY.

Senator ZORINSKY sponsored the resolution establishing National Cholesterol Awareness Week in a personal attempt to focus people's attention on what is one of the most pervasive health problems in today's society. High cholesterol annually leads to the death of thousands of Americans, as it most tragically led to the death of ED ZORINSKY himself.

ED may have died last month, but his work and his spirit live on. Politically, there were many issues on which ED and I did not agree, but I do not fault him. His pragmatic approach to issues gained him the respect of all his colleagues. His willingness to approach each issue based not on party lines, but according to its own merits continues to provide an example we will all need to return to in the course of this Congress.

Above all else, ED was a servant of the people. He went beyond the open door policy to establish his own no door policy, taking his office door out to allow complete accessibility for his visitors. He never forgot his responsibilities to his constituency. The farmers of the Midwest never had a truer friend.

The people of Nebraska and this body lost an honorable and distinguished politician when ED ZORINSKY died last month, and I join my colleagues in once again offering my sympathy to his family. He made the most of all his opportunities to help the people of this country and for that he will always be remembered and honored.

Proceedings in the House

TUESDAY, *March 10, 1987.*

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 115) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 115

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY, a Senator from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, our entire delegation has just returned from Omaha, where we shared our sorrow with 1,100 other sad Nebraskans at the Bethel Synagogue as we laid Senator ZORINSKY to rest.

Senator ZORINSKY was spoken of as a man gentle but tough, as a man frugal but generous, as a man loved by everyone who knew him, as an outstanding son, husband, and father, and as a great, courageous, devoted servant of the American people.

Part of his life he spent as a Democrat politically, part of his life he spent as a Republican. He was once asked in his heart was he a Democrat or a Republican, and he said, "Well, I've always been trying to figure that out."

He certainly was a broadly loved citizen and an outstanding public servant in every way, and we in Nebraska mourn his passing, as I am sure every Member of this House does.

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, last Friday brought the passing of the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska, ED ZORINSKY.

As most people have heard by now, just after performing a characteristic humorous skit for the Press Club ball, ED ZORINSKY was struck by a heart attack and slipped away.

It's instructive on his life that ED ZORINSKY's passing came after an entertainment skit; anybody familiar with ED ZORIN-

SKY, knew that he was always eager to entertain, to please and to make people laugh.

His wit and good humor were widely known; he was always ready to turn a phrase, often at his own expense.

The outpouring of grief and sympathy last weekend said much about this man. It seemed that nearly everyone I spoke with had an anecdote or a personal experience about the Senator to relate.

His frugality was legendary. He was once ordered to stop making his staff steam unmarked stamps off envelopes which they were doing in an effort to save money.

A colleague of his from his mayoral days in Omaha said that ED ZORINSKY's sense of budget restraint was so strong that he once turned in a budget surplus during one of the worst recessions since the Great Depression.

As mayor he ordered some expensive leather chairs out of the city-county building because he said no posterior was important enough to spend that kind of money on.

His style of government was, like his personality, open. On his first day as mayor he had his office door removed and announced that he would see anybody interested enough to come by.

When the devastating tornadoes struck Omaha during his tenure as mayor he challenged the citizens to keep faith and rebuild.

One of the terms bandied about in Omaha last weekend was the word maverick. The term fits. He went against the grain and conventional opinion from the start of his political career.

He was told that he had no serious chance of becoming mayor but he bucked the tide and took the office. He was told he had no serious chance of becoming a U.S. Senator. Again he bucked the tide and proved the pundits wrong.

Irrepressible is the way I would describe his career and optimistic outlook.

Mr. Speaker, ED ZORINSKY was an easy going, good-humored personality; he was frugal; he was fiercely independent; and he seemed forever optimistic with a strong faith in the future.

I think these attributes are the reasons why folks in my State had so much affection for this man: he embodied what is in the hearts and minds of Nebraskans.

Nebraska lost more than one of its most loved leaders last week; the State lost a person who gave life to its own deeply held aspirations and ideals in the Nation's Capitol.

Shakespeare once wrote " 'tis strange that death should sing." I think he meant that the passing away of a person is a

time for reflection on his life. And the life of ED ZORINSKY sings clear and melodic about his love of people and of the joy he found in service to them.

I join with my colleagues from Nebraska in paying tribute to the man and in extending sympathy to his family at this time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, my wife and I join my colleagues and their families and all Nebraskans in expressing our sorrow at the passing of the senior Senator from the State of Nebraska, EDWARD ZORINSKY, and we offer our sincere condolences to Mrs. Zorinsky and their family.

ED ZORINSKY was a very ingenious and a very conscientious public servant for our State. He served in a very able manner as mayor of the city of Omaha, and here for the Nation in the U.S. Senate. He served Omaha, NE, and the Nation very well.

In the more than 8 years that I knew our senior Senator, ED ZORINSKY, I never heard an unpleasant word from him, and I respected him very, very greatly as a person. We have every reason to take pride in ED's many contributions to our State and to the Nation and for his very devoted and effective service.

We offer our sincere condolences to Mrs. Zorinsky and the family and express that on behalf of our entire State.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THURSDAY, *March 19, 1987.*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, all of us are shocked by the tragic and untimely death of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY. And all of Nebraska is saddened by this loss, for Nebraskans very obviously had an extraordinarily high respect and affection for ED ZORINSKY. He was a man of high personal integrity, and there was a great degree of mutual respect between him and the people of Nebraska. In the more than 8 years that I served in the Congress with ED ZORINSKY I never heard an unpleasant word from him, and I respected him greatly as a person.

ED ZORINSKY was a very ingenious and a very conscientious public servant for our State. He served in a very able manner as mayor of the city of Omaha and for the Nation in the U.S. Senate. We have every reason to take pride in ED's many con-

tributions to our State and to the Nation and to be grateful for his very devoted and conscientious service.

ED ZORINSKY had a special, positive impact on those who worked with him and those who worked for him. A former staff member who went on to become a reporter described that impact in the following article in the Lincoln Journal of March 9, 1987.

[From the Lincoln (NE) Journal, Mar. 9, 1987]

ZORINSKY WAS A FRIEND TO YOUNG STAFF MEMBER

(By L. Kent Wolgamott)

I went to work for ED ZORINSKY before I met him.

A friend working for his 1976 campaign suggested me for a staff opening. I interviewed with a campaign manager, took the job and got a haircut.

A few days later, I met ED for the first time. Shortly thereafter we embarked on the first of many trips across Nebraska. We stayed in motels from Geneva to Beaver City, ate in out-of-the-way cafes and spent hours in the car.

When I started traveling with ED, he didn't know a lot of the details of agriculture, but he wanted to know. He quizzed farmers and businessmen, and pumped me for what I knew.

The same inquisitiveness characterized his dealing with other issues. Only on matters of public and city politics were there exceptions. ED's time on the Omaha Public Power District board and as mayor of Omaha gave him plenty of background there, and debate was more the order of discussion.

As he gained information, he gained confidence in his handling of issues, but all along he never seemed to doubt he could defeat Representative John McCollister for the Senate seat. Tenacious and hardworking by nature, ZORINSKY was further motivated by his rejection as a Senate candidate by the GOP hierarchy. Their closed shop caused his party shift, and he never let the snub get far out of his mind.

On the campaign trail, ZORINSKY liked the good earthy jokes and told funny stories. He was happy to take advantage of his name, hoping that ethnics like Czechs and Poles would claim him as theirs. He didn't make a point of his Jewish religion; he ate ham at banquets and paid no attention to the Sabbath, but he never shrank from the issue when confronted with it.

On a personal basis, he became my friend, occasionally taking me into his confidence and always being honest with me.

Those qualities didn't change when ED got to Washington, D.C. Since we lived closed to each other, he often rode to work with me. While other senators were driven to work in limos, ED rode to the hill in my battered '71 Chevy.

Although he and his wife, Cece, enjoyed the social life that goes with being a senator, ED maintained his Midwestern habits. I took many trips to the Senate cafeteria to pick up his favorite: fried egg sandwiches. Unfortunately, I also picked up many packs of cigarettes.

ED maintained his open approach as a senator; he took off the door to his office. He let reporters sit on the couch all hours of the day and often argued policy with his staff.

As the house liberal in a conservative office and resident kid, I was usually on the losing end of the argument. But at least he listened.

Once his position was known and we set out to work on specific proposals, he listened closer, trusting the judgments of his staff members. In the single instance he voted against my recommendation on a major issue—a natural gas deregulation bill—Ed took me to lunch in the Senators' dining room and explained his vote. There was no reason for him to do that other than to keep faith with a 21-year old and teach him how politics really works.

There were other lessons to be learned that year. Chief among them was that being a congressional staff member wasn't for me. So I left Washington to return to college and become a newspaperman.

I saw Ed occasionally after I left, and he treated me as if I had never gone, always honest, funny and human. I often disagreed with his votes, but I knew he was trying to do what he thought was best for Nebraska and the country.

The news of his death came as a shock but not a surprise. He had his first heart problems when I worked for him, and he simply hadn't looked good the last few times I'd seen him.

His passing is a truly sad event.

Nebraska has lost a senator who always put the state's interest first. I've lost a friend, a teacher and one of the formative influences on my life.

APPENDIXES

Agricultural Surplus Commodity Reduction Act of 1987

Proceedings in the Senate

THURSDAY, *March 19, 1987.*

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of our departed colleague, Senator ED ZORINSKY.

If the Good Lord had not taken ED from us 2 weeks ago, he was prepared to introduce the legislation which I am proposing on his behalf today.

ED ZORINSKY worked tirelessly on behalf of America's farmers and ranchers. He knew that we must change those provisions of the 1985 farm bill which have so adversely affected American agriculture. He knew that we cannot continue to produce more than we can sell without continuing to penalize farmers and taxpayers alike.

Therefore, Mr. President, I now introduce the Agricultural Surplus Commodity Reduction Act of 1987 on behalf of our friend and colleague Senator ZORINSKY.

This legislation will make several meaningful and important changes to the 1985 farm bill. First, it calls for a binding referendum on mandatory production controls for wheat based on a national marketing quota. Production controls on wheat would be imposed if at least 50 percent of eligible producers vote in the affirmative. As an important safeguard, the maximum wheat set-aside would not exceed 35 percent. The Secretary of Agriculture will also consider a marketing loan in conjunction with this program and the Conservation Reserve Program will be continued.

Regarding feed grains, these producers would be allowed an exemption of the 15 percent voluntary paid land diversion from the $50,000 payment limitation. The deficiency payment date would also be advanced to March.

For soybeans, a loan rate of $4.77 and a marketing loan for crop years 1988 through 1990 would be established.

Regarding exports, this legislation mandates across-the-board eligibility for the Export Enhancement Program. Finally, the annual use of at least 30 million dollars worth of surplus Commodity Credit Corporation commodities is established for

the development of the ethanol or liquid fuels processing industries.

Now, for our friend Ed Zorinsky, I ask unanimous consent that the bill and the remarks he had planned to deliver to the U.S. Senate regarding this important measure be entered into the Congressional Record.

This legislation is a living memorial to Ed Zorinsky. He worked so hard to develop it. I hope the U.S. Senate will see fit to enact it.

I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the statement and bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Statement of Senator Edward Zorinsky, Agricultural Surplus Commodity Reduction Act of 1987

Mr. President, today I am introducing farm legislation because the 1985 farm bill has proved ineffective in raising net farm income. The most significant obstacle to increasing farmer income is the tremendous surplus and the capacity to overproduce that together have worked to drive down the price that farmers receive for their commodities.

The Agricultural Surplus Commodity Reduction Act of 1987 is designed to direct the course away from overproduction. The legislation includes provisions for wheat, feed grains, soybeans, export enhancement, and ethanol.

The supply management program for wheat I am presenting today is similar to the program I pushed for in the 99th Congress. The Secretary of Agriculture would be mandated to implement a marketing quota program for wheat if approved in a national referendum of wheat producers. A nonrecourse loan rate of $4.65 per bushel would begin with the 1988 crop year, and target prices and deficiency payments would be eliminated.

The wheat program would work as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture will announce no later than May 15, 1987, a national marketing quota for wheat.

The quantity of the national quota will be the amount of wheat the Secretary estimates is necessary to meet anticipated annual demand, taking into account domestic consumption, export requirements, emergency food aid needs, and sufficient carryover stocks. I want to emphasize that the Secretary's estimate of export requirements should be maintained at least at current levels, for reasons I will discuss later.

The national marketing quota will then be apportioned among wheat farmers based on historic plantings during the base period of 1981 to 1985.

No later than August 1, 1987, the Secretary will conduct a national referendum by mail ballot. To be eligible to vote, a producer must have produced a crop of wheat during at least two of the 1981 to 1985 crop years for wheat on a farm with a wheat acreage base of at least 40 acres.

If at least 50 percent of the eligible producers vote in the affirmative, the Secretary must implement marketing quotas.

If the Secretary fails to limit quotas sufficiently to increase market prices above the established loan rate of $4.65, the producer may forfeit his grain as repayment on the loan.

Opponents have claimed that mandatory supply management programs would relinquish our export markets. In reality, we are relinquishing our export markets under current programs.

The volume of annual wheat exports, for example, has declined by almost 50 percent from marketing year 1981–82, despite a continual decline in price over this same period. More critically, the value has declined by an astonishing 58 percent. Where we have traditionally exported 60 percent of our wheat, we now export only 44 percent, based on the 1985–86 marketing year.

Although the absence of a competitive price has often been blamed for the decline in exports, other factors, such as the strength of the dollar, grain quality problems, and past embargoes have also been contributing factors.

If we are to compete on the basis of price in the international market, we must acknowledge that, as long as the international market price is below our domestic cost of production, we can be price-competitive only to the extent that we are willing to subsidize our exported grain.

Opponents of marketing quotas have also resorted to claims that the imposition of a mandatory program would result in set-asides of 55 percent or more. Such statements reflect a misunderstanding of how the type of program I have long advocated can and should work. In fact, for crop year 1988, the legislation provides that the maximum set-aside will not exceed 35 percent.

In addition, my program does not place strict limits on production; it does limit the number of bushels of wheat a farmer can market per year. Thus, it would be possible for a producer who wishes to create his own reserve to produce over and above his marketing quota in year 1, and then adjust his production in latter years as protection against unforeseen disasters, thereby reducing or even eliminating the need for expensive crop insurance and disaster payments. Of course, it would be the Secretary's duty to adopt rules and regulations to prevent the unauthorized marketing of wheat.

Since there would no longer be incentives for today's intensive farming practices that are designed to produce higher yields on limited acreage, planted acreage could in fact increase while per-unit costs of production decline.

Furthermore, estimated production of wheat for crop year 1986 was 2.166 billion bushels, while estimated total disappearance for marketing year 1986 was 2.175 billion bushels. Thus, for 1986, supply and demand were already in balance. By bringing into the Government program those acres that are not currently enrolled, the percentage of idled acres under the program could actually decline.

The Government, of course, must dispose of the vast carryover stocks that the Government has accumulated over the years. These surpluses suppress the natural value that a balance of supply and demand establishes for the commodity.

With that in mind, the following actions should accompany the implementation of a mandatory supply management program:

First, the Secretary of Agriculture should use his discretionary authority to implement an across-the-board, long-term export enhancement program using surplus Government commodities in such a manner as will ensure that U.S. wheat will remain competitive in international markets.

Second, as either a complement or an alternative to export enhancement, consideration should be given to the use of a marketing loan in conjunction with a mandatory program.

Either mechanism effectively establishes a two-price system for our wheat, whereby domestic prices are sustained at a level that will afford a reasonable return to the producer, and export prices are reduced to a level that is internationally competitive.

The cost of such an export program would be more than offset by the reduction in current Federal farm program outlays that adoption of a marketing quota program would achieve.

Third, Government surpluses could be further reduced by the continued use of payments-in-kind, where such payments do not adversely affect the market.

Fourth, surplus stocks could be used to a greater extend for ethanol and other alternatives uses.

Finally, the long-term retirement of marginal land, much of which is wheat ground, could and should be continued through the conservation reserve program.

Again, speculative statements concerning the level of set-aside acres in a mandatory program that uses a bushel-based marketing quota system are irrelevant.

Opponents express concern also that the marketing quota program will dramatically increase the consumer's cost of food.

The 14 percent of disposable income that Americans spend on food is the lowest in the world. Nonetheless, increasing the price a farmer receives for a bushel of wheat would increase the cost of a loaf of bread by approximately 3.3 cents. In fact, the wrapper on the loaf of bread costs more than the wheat used to make the bread.

I have been asked why my marketing quota program proposal includes only wheat. Let me emphasize that I support mandatory supply management programs for any commodity for which an excessive surplus exists, and have cosponsored legislation to that effect in the past.

However, there are a number of factors that compel me to pursue a separate program for wheat, not the least of which is the 1986 nonbinding wheat poll in which wheat growers expressed their clear support for such a program.

In addition, wheat, unlike feed grains and soybeans, is consumed directly by humans. Therefore, increases in the price of a bushel of wheat are more directly—and more equitably—passed on to consumers.

Feed grains and soybeans, on the other hand, pass through a more complex food chain, and the consumer is more price sensitive with regard to the meat end product. This results in the increased costs being absorbed by middlemen, some of whom, such as livestock feeders, may be in as weak a financial position as the farmer.

Also, wheat-growing operations tend to be less diversified than feed grain or soybean operations, leaving wheat producers more vulnerable to market fluctuations and less able to weather low grain prices for extended periods of time.

Furthermore, due to low prices, over 300 million bushels of wheat are being fed annually to livestock. Increased prices will eliminate the use of wheat as livestock feed, thereby increasing the consumption of feed grains.

Mr. President, we are simply producing more wheat than we can consume or dispose of. This has led to the accumulation of massive Government surpluses, accompanied by plummeting market prices and skyrocketing Government expenditures. The need for an effective, predictable supply management program is overwhelming.

Conceptually, supply management merely entails bringing production into balance with demand. It is the most fundamental tenet of the marketplace. As a former businessman, I can assure you that the absence of effective supply

management would bankrupt any business, just as it is bankrupting our Nation's farmers and adding to the burden of our Nation's taxpayers.

The feed grains title will accomplish two objectives: First, feed grain producers would be allowed an exemption of the 15 percent voluntary paid land diversion from the $50,000 payment limitation; and second, the deficiency payment date would be moved from the end of the 12-month marketing period to the end of the 5-month marketing period.

Participation in the additional diversion program by Nebraska farmers will be severely limited without this exemption from the payment limit. Medium-sized farmers producing 150 bushels of corn per acre on 500 acres are already up against the payment limitation. These producers will obviously be unable to participate in the program. This legislation will eliminate this restriction, allow farmers to take more land out of production, and thus help reduce feed grain surpluses.

Feed grain deficiency payments are also moved up to March, so farmers will have the income when they need it the most—in the spring, prior to planting. Deficiency payments for feed grains would be calculated on a 5-month weighted average price—the system used before enactment of the 1985 farm bill. The change would assure equity with wheat producers, since Congress passed similiar legislation for wheat payments late last year.

The oats provision of this legislation would allow farmers the opportunity to plant more oats without losing farm program benefits on other crops. For crop years 1988 through 1990, producers could plant oats beyond their oat base only if planting occurs on land that is highly erodible. Thus, oats production would be allowed only where it would contribute to conservation efforts to reduce erosion. In addition to furthering conservation efforts, this provision would provide farmers with the option of producing one of the farm commodities not in surplus.

The soybean title would establish a loan rate of $4.77 and mandate a marketing loan for soybeans for crop years 1988 through 1990. Under the 1985 farm bill, the Secretary of Agriculture has discretionary authority to implement a marketing loan program for soybeans.

This marketing loan allows a soybean producer to take out a loan and repay the loan at the lower of either the loan rate of $4.77 or the prevailing market price. Because farmers are able to repay their loan at a lower rate, they are more likely to repay that loan, and not forfeit their grain to the Government. Such a program will also work to increase our Nation's exports of soybeans, as U.S. prices become more competitive.

The export enhancement provisions mandate across-the-board eligibility for the program, as originally intended in the 1985 farm bill. We must offer surplus commodities as bonuses to all nations, to encourage the world to buy U.S. farm products.

The current administration practice of limiting bonuses for political reasons to only a few countries will have to come to an end, if we truly want to increase agricultural exports. The United States has lost $26 billion in agricultural exports since 1980, and unless we make full use of this tool, the situation may get worse for wheat and feed grains.

Only through pressure of the State Department have we been able to open the program up to the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and Iraq. While I am pleased by these offers, I don't believe Congress should have to run through this exercise with the State Department every time we catch wind of an interested buyer. This legislation eliminates the need of future congressional intervention.

The last title of the bill mandates an annual use of at least $30 million worth of surplus Commodity Credit Corporation commodities for development of ethanol or liquid fuels processing industries. The funds would be distributed to States in such a manner that no one State would be able to receive more than $5 million per year.

The increased use of ethanol puts surplus U.S. grain to productive use, expands the market for grain, and reduces our dependence on foreign oil.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

S. 781

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Surplus Commodity Reduction Act of 1987".

TITLE I—WHEAT

Subtitle A—Marketing Quotas

PROCLAMATION OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTAS

SEC. 101. Effective only for the 1988 through 1990 crops of wheat, section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended to read as follow:

"PROCLAMATION OF MARKETING QUOTAS

"SEC. 332. (a) As used in sections 332 through 338:

"(1) The term 'base period' means the 1981 through 1985 crop years for wheat.

"(2) The term 'marketing quota period' means the three marketing years for which marketing quotas are proclaimed by the Secretary under subsection (b).

"(b) The Secretary shall proclaim national marketing quotas for wheat—

"(1) for each of the 1988 through 1990 marketing years for wheat by May 15, 1987; and

"(2) for each of the 1991 through 1993 marketing years for wheat by April 15, 1990, if marketing quotas for the 1988 through 1990 marketing years for wheat were approved by producers in a referendum under section 336.

"(c) The quantity of the national marketing quotas for wheat for any marketing year shall be a quantity of wheat that the Secretary estimates is required to meet anticipated needs during such marketing year, taking into consideration domestic requirements, export demand, emergency food aid needs, and adequate carryover stocks: *Provided,* That the marketing quota for the 1988 and 1989 crop of wheat shall not be less than 65 percent of the average number of bushels of wheat that the Secretary determines was annually produced in the United States during the quota base period.

"(d) If, after the proclamation of a national marketing quota for wheat for any marketing year, the Secretary determines that the national marketing quota should be terminated or increased to meet a national emergency or a material change in the demand for wheat, the Secretary shall adjust or terminate the national quota.".

MARKETING QUOTA APPORTIONMENT FACTOR

SEC. 102. Effective only for the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, section 333 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1333) is amended to read as follows:

"MARKETING QUOTA APPORTIONMENT FACTOR

"SEC. 333. (a) The Secretary shall establish a marketing quota apportionment factor for each crop of wheat for which a national marketing quota is proclaimed under section 332.

"(b) The apportionment factor shall be determined by dividing—

"(1) the national marketing quota for such crop of wheat; by

"(2) the average number of bushels of wheat that the Secretary determines was annually produced in the United States during the base period—

"(A) increased by the quantity of wheat that the Secretary determines would have been produced during such years except for—

"(i) drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other conditions beyond the control of producers; and

"(ii) participation in any acreage reduction, set-aside, or diversion programs for wheat during such crop years, as determined by the Secretary; and

"(B) decreased by such quantity of wheat that the Secretary determines fairly reflects the quantity of wheat produced during the base period on cropland placed in the Conservation Acreage Reserve established by section 1231 of the Food Security Act of 1985, adjusted as provided for in subparagraph (A)(i) and (ii).".

FARM MARKETING QUOTAS

SEC. 103. Effective only for the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1334) is amended to read as follows:

"FARM MARKETING QUOTAS

"SEC. 334. (a) For each crop of wheat for which a national marketing quota has been proclaimed under section 332, the Secretary shall establish a farm marketing quota for each farm on which wheat was planted for harvest, or considered planted for harvest, during the base period.

"(b) The farm marketing quota shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

"(1) the average number of acres of wheat planted for harvest, or considered planted for harvest, on the farm during the base period, reduced by the percentage of the cropland on the farm, if any, that has been placed in the Conservation Acreage Reserve established by section 1231 of the Food Security Act of 1985; by

"(2) the average county or individual proven yield for wheat on the farm during the base period, as determined by the Secretary on such basis as the Secretary determines will provide a fair and equitable yield; by

"(3) the marketing quota apportionment factor.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, wheat shall be considered to have been planted for harvest on the farm in any crop year to the extent that the Secretary determines that wheat was not planted for harvest on the farm because—

"(1) of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, as determined by the Secretary; or

"(2) the producer on the farm participated in any acreage reduction, set-aside, or diversion program for wheat during such crop years.

"(d) If the national marketing quota is increased for any marketing year under section 332(c), the Secretary shall increase each farm marketing quota by the same percentage as the national quota was increased.

"(e) If the Secretary finds that the farm marketing quotas established under this section for farms producing a particular type of wheat will not be sufficient to meet anticipated demand for that type of wheat during any marketing year, the farm marketing quotas for farms located in a county designated by the Secretary as a county that (1) is capable of producing that type of wheat, and (2) has produced that type of wheat for commercial food products during at least one of the five years immediately preceding the year in which the crop is harvested shall be increased by such percentage as the Secretary determines is necessary to meet demand for such wheat. No increase shall be made with respect to any farm marketing quota on a farm unless the producer agrees to plant for harvest on the farm only that type of wheat except as may otherwise be permitted by the Secretary. Any increase in the farm marketing quotas under this section shall be in addition to the national marketing quota proclaimed for the marketing year and shall not be considered in determining subsequent national or farm marketing quotas.".

MARKETING PENALTIES

SEC. 104. Effective only for the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, section 335 of the Agricultural Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1335) is amended to read as follows:

"MARKETING PENALTIES

"SEC. 335. (a)(1) The marketing of wheat produced on a farm in excess of a farm marketing quota shall be subject to a penalty payable to the United States on each bushel of wheat so marketed at a rate per bushel equal to 75 percent of the loan rate established for the crop of wheat involved under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

"(2) The penalty provided for in paragraph (1) shall be collected from the producers—

"(A) in the case of wheat marketed by sale to a person within the United States, by the person who acquired the wheat from the producer through the deduction of an amount equivalent to the penalty from the price paid the producer or other means authorized by the Secretary; and

"(B) notwithstanding the provisions of section 372(a), in the case of wheat marketed through a warehouseman or agent, by the warehouseman or agent through the deduction of an amount equivalent to the penalty from the price paid to the producer or other means authorized by the Secretary.

"(3) If the buyer, warehouseman, or agent fails to collect the penalty as provided for in paragraph (2), such buyer, warehouseman, or agent and all persons entitled to share in the wheat marketed from the farm or the proceeds thereof shall be jointly and severally liable for such penalty.

"(4) The penalty shall be paid directly by the producers in (A) the case of wheat marketed directly to any person outside the United States and (B) in all other cases in which wheat is marketed, including, but not limited to, feeding livestock and poultry and other uses. Each producer having an interest in the

crop of wheat subject to the penalty shall be jointly and severally liable for the entire amount of the penalty.

"(b)(1) Any person who knowingly acquires wheat from or sells wheat for a producer on a farm in excess of a farm marketing quota and fails to collect the penalty under section (a) shall be subject to an additional penalty on each bushel of wheat so acquired or sold at a rate per bushel equal to two times the loan rate established for the crop of wheat involved under the Agricultural Act of 1949 and shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both.

"(2) Any producer who markets wheat in excess of a farm marketing quota that is subject to a penalty under this section and who knowingly makes any false representation to a person described in subsection (a)(2)(A) or (B) that the wheat so marketed is not subject to such penalty shall be liable for an additional penalty on each bushel of wheat so marketed at a rate per bushel equal to two times the loan rate established for the crop of wheat involved under the Agricultural Act of 1949 and shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both.

"(c) If any producer falsely identifies, or fails to certify, the acreage planted to wheat for harvest or fails to account for, or falsely certifies, the disposition of any wheat produced on such planted acreage in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary—

"(1) a quantity of wheat equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

"(A) the farm program payment yield, as determined by the Secretary under title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949; by

"(B) the planted acreage,

shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota; and

"(2) each producer having an interest in the crop of wheat on the farm shall be jointly and severally liable for the penalty on the quantity determined under paragraph (1) at a rate per bushel equal to two times the loan rate established for the crop of wheat involved under the Agricultural Act of 1949, and such producers shall not be eligible for loans, purchases, or payments with respect to the crop of wheat under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

"(d) Any person who falsely certifies as to the disposition of wheat produced on a farm in excess of a farm marketing quota shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

"(e) If, prior to the marketing of any wheat from the farm, satisfactory proof is not furnished to the Secretary as to the manner in which wheat in excess of the farm marketing quota will be disposed of or stored, the Secretary shall require collection of the penalty provided for in subsection (a) on a proportion of each unit of wheat marketed from the farm equal to the proportion that the wheat available for marketing from the farm in excess of the farm marketing quota is of the total quantity of wheat available for marketing from the farm. The Secretary shall authorize the disposal of excess wheat through delivery to the Secretary. Any wheat delivered to the Secretary shall become the property of the United States and shall be disposed of by the Secretary for relief purposes in the United States or in foreign countries.

"(f) Wheat produced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to such quotas even though it is marketed prior to the date such marketing year begins.

"(g)(1) Wheat subject to a farm marketing quota may be carried over by the producer from one marketing year to one or more subsequent marketing years, and may be marketed without incurring a penalty under this section in a subsequent marketing year, to the extent that—

"(A) the total quantity of wheat available for marketing from the farm in the marketing year from which the wheat is carried over does not exceed the farm marketing quota for such year;

"(B) the total quantity of wheat available for marketing in the subsequent marketing year (including any quantity of excess wheat carried over and released from the storage requirements of paragraph (2)) does not exceed the farm marketing quota for the subsequent marketing year; or

"(C) if no marketing quotas are in effect for the subsequent marketing year, as provided for in paragraph (2).

"(2) Wheat produced on a farm in excess of a farm marketing quota and carried over by the producer for marketing in a subsequent marketing year shall be stored by the producer in a manner prescribed by the Secretary that will ensure that, except as provided in paragraph (3), such wheat will not be marketed during—

"(A) any marketing quota period for which marketing quotas have been proclaimed under section 332 and approved by producers in a referendum under section 336, and

"(B) for the three marketing years immediately succeeding a quota period if marketing quotas are not in effect during such years.

"(3)(A) During any marketing year in which the Secretary terminates a national marketing quota under section 332, wheat carried over from a previous marketing year may be released from the storage requirements of this subsection and marketed without penalty in such quantities as the Secretary determines necessary to meet the national emergency or material change in demand.

"(B) During each of the three marketing years described in paragraph (2)(B), one third of the excess wheat that is in storage at the beginning of the first marketing year thereof shall be released from the storage requirement of paragraph (2) and shall be available for marketing without penalty under paragraph (1)(C).

"(C) If the quantity of wheat produced on a farm during any year in which marketing quotas are in effect is less than the farm marketing quota for such crop, a quantity of excess wheat shall be released from the storage requirement of paragraph (2) and shall be available for marketing without penalty to the extent authorized by paragraph (1)(B).

"(4) During any crop year that wheat was not planted for harvest, or considered planted for harvest, on the farm on an acreage that the Secretary determined was sufficient to produce a quantity of wheat equal to the farm marketing quota for such crop, no wheat from a previous year crop may be marketed without penalty under this subsection during the marketing year for the crop involved unless the Secretary determines that during such year—

"(A) the total of (i) the acreage of cropland on the farm devoted to a conserving use in excess of the average acreage devoted to a conserving use in the normal course of farming operations during the base period (adjusted by the Secretary to reflect any cropland on the farm subsequently placed in the Conservation Acreage Reserve established by section 1231 of the Food Security Act of 1985) and (ii) the acreage on the farm planted or considered planted to wheat for harvest is at least equal to the acreage determined by the Secretary as sufficient to produce the farm marketing quota;

"(B) the producer has met any normally planted acreage requirements on the farm imposed by the Secretary under section 1001(c) of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977; and

"(C) the producer has complied with any requirement with respect to acreage planted for harvest to other crops prescribed by the Secretary under section 107E(i) of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

For the purposes of this provision, wheat shall be considered to have been planted for harvest on the farm during the crop year to the extent that the Secretary determines that (i) wheat was not planted because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producer, as determined by the Secretary.

"(5) Any depletion in the amount of wheat stored under this subsection, except depletion resulting from a cause beyond the control of the producer shall be subject to a penalty at a rate per bushel equal to two times the loan rate for wheat under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 that was in effect during the quota period in which such wheat was stored. Each person having an interest in the wheat shall be jointly and severally liable for the penalty.

"(6) Excess wheat stored under this subsection may be marketed without penalty to the extent it is replaced by wheat of a subsequent year crop as authorized under regulations prescribed by the Secretary allowing the rotation of grain in storage.

"(h) Until the amount of the penalty provided by this section is paid, a lien in favor of the United States for the amount of the penalty shall be in effect on—

"(1) the wheat with respect to which such penalty is incurred, and

"(2) all other wheat that the person liable for payment of the penalty has, or subsequently acquires, an interest.

"(i) A person liable for the payment or collection of a penalty on any quantity of wheat shall be liable also for interest thereon for the date the penalty becomes due at a rate per annum equal to the rate of interest that was charged the Commodity Credit Corporation by the Treasurer of the United States on the date such penalty became due.".

REFERENDUM

SEC. 105. Effective only for the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, section 336 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, is amended to read as follows:

"REFERENDUM

"SEC. 336. (a) If national marketing quotas for wheat are proclaimed under section 332, the Secretary shall, not later than August 1 of the calendar year in which such national marketing quotas are proclaimed, conduct, by mail ballot, a referendum of eligible producers to determine whether they favor or oppose marketing quotas for such period.

"(b) Any producer who produced wheat on a farm with a wheat base of at least 40 acres during at least two of the crop years of the base period shall be eligible to vote in the referendum.

"(c) Not later than 30 days after conducting such referendum, the Secretary shall proclaim the results of such referendum.

"(d) If the Secretary determines that more than 50 percent of the producers voting in the referendum approve marketing quotas, the Secretary shall proclaim that marketing quotas will be in effect for the marketing quota period.".

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AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO PRESCRIBE MEANS OF MARKETING QUOTA WHEAT

SEC. 106. Effective only for the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended to add a new section 337 as follows:

"AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO PRESCRIBE MEANS OF MARKETING QUOTA WHEAT

"SEC. 337. During any marketing year in which quotas are in effect under this Act, the Secretary may require producers to market wheat subject to a farm marketing quota in a manner prescribed by the Secretary that provides purchasers, warehousemen, or agents a method of determining whether the wheat so marketed is in excess of a farm marketing quota and subject to a penalty. The Secretary may require the use of marketing cards, marketing certificates, or any other adequate means of identification as the Secretary may determine."

TRANSFER OF FARM MARKETING QUOTAS

SEC. 107. Effective only for the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, section 338 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1338) is amended to read as follows:

"TRANSFER OF FARM MARKETING QUOTAS

"SEC. 338. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), farm marketing quotas shall not be transferable.

"(b) In accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary for such purpose—

"(1) the farm marketing quota for a farm for any marketing year, or any portion thereof, may be voluntarily surrendered to the Secretary by the producer; and

"(2) the Secretary may reallocate any farm marketing quotas so surrendered to other farms having farm marketing quotas on such basis as the Secretary may determine.".

NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 108. Section 309 of the Food Security Act of 1985 is amended by striking out "1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "1994".

SUSPENSION OF LAND USE, WHEAT MARKETING ALLOCATION, PRODUCER CERTIFICATE PROVISIONS, AND CERTAIN QUOTA PROVISIONS

SEC. 109. (a) Section 310 of the Food and Security Act of 1985 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking out "crop" and inserting in lieu thereof "and 1987 crops"; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking out "1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1993".

(b) Section 311 of the Food Security Act of 1985 is amended by striking out "1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1993".

NONAPPLICABILITY OF SECTION 107 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

SEC. 110. Section 312 of the Food Security Act of 1985 is amended by striking out "1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1993".

NORMALLY PLANTED ACREAGE

SEC. 111. Section 1001 of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977 is amended by—

(1) striking out "1990" each place it appears; and inserting in lieu thereof "1993"; and

(2) amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever marketing quotas are in effect for any of the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, the Secretary of Agriculture may require, as a condition of eligibility for loans, purchases, and payments for any commodity under the Agricultural Act of 1949 that the acreage normally planted to crops designated by the Secretary, adjusted as considered necessary by the Secretary to be fair and equitable among producers, shall be reduced by a quantity equal to—

"(1) the acreage that the Secretary determines would normally be planted to wheat on a farm; minus

"(2) the acreage on the farm that the Secretary determines is sufficient to produce the quantity of wheat equal to the farm marketing quota established for the farm under section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.".

Subtitle B—Loan Rates for the 1988 Through 1993 Crops of Wheat

SEC. 120. (a) In section 107D of the Agricultural Act of 1949—

(1) strike out subsection (a)(2);

(2) strike out "for which marketing quotas are not in effect," each place it appears in subsections (a)(3), (a)(4)(A), (c)(1)(G), and (c)(1)(H);

(3) strike out subsections (c)(1)(B) and (c)(1)(F);

(4) strike out "marketing quotas are in effect and" in subsection (d)(3)(A);

(5) strike out "for which marketing quotas are not in effect" in subection (d)(3)(A)(i);

(6) strike out subsection (d)(3)(B); and

(7) add at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(i) Except as otherwise provided, this section shall be effective for any crop of wheat for which marketing quotas are not in effect.".

SEC. 121. Effective only for the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat, the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting after section 107D a new section as follows:

"SEC. 107E. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any crop of wheat for which marketing quotas are in effect—

"(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall make available to producers loans and purchases for each of the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat at such level as the Secretary determines will maintain the competitive relationship of wheat to other grains in domestic and export markets after taking into consideration the cost of producting wheat, supply and demand conditions, and world prices for wheat.

"(2) The loan and purchase level determined under paragraph (1) shall not be less than $4.65 per bushel for each of the 1988 through 1993 crops of wheat.

"(3) Any loan and purchase level determined under this section shall be uniform throughout the United States and shall not be adjusted for location under any provision of this Act or other law.

"(4) The quantity of wheat produced on a farm during any crop year for which a producer may receive loans and purchases under this section shall be

limited to the farm marketing quota on the farm for such crop of wheat established under section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

"(5) For the purposes of this section, if the quantity of wheat produced on a farm during any crop year is less than the farm marketing quota on the farm for such crop, wheat of a previous crop for which marketing quotas were in effect that was produced on the farm in excess of the farm marketing quota for such crop that is eligible for release from the storage requirements and available for marketing without penalty under section 335(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 shall, at the option of the producer, be considered produced in the crop year involved to the extent that the quantity of wheat produced on the farm during such year is less than the farm marketing quota.

"(b)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (3), if the Secretary determines that the producers on a farm are prevented from planting wheat on any portion of the acreage intended for wheat to wheat or other nonconserving crops because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the Secretary shall make a prevented planting disaster payment to the producers in an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

"(A) the number of acres so affected but not to exceed an acreage that the Secretary determines is sufficient to produce a quantity of wheat equal to the farm marketing quota established for the crop under section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949 minus the acreage, if any, actually planted on the farm to wheat; by

"(B) the farm program payment yield determined by the Secretary for the crop under Title V of this Act; by

"(C) a payment rate equal to 40 percent of the loan rate for the crop.

"(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (3), if the Secretary determines that because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the total quantity of wheat that the producers are able to harvest is less than the farm marketing quota for the crop established under section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Secretary shall make a reduced yield disaster payment to the producers at a rate equal to 40 percent of the loan rate for the crop for the deficiency in production below farm marketing quota.

"(3) Producers on a farm shall not be eligible for—

"(A) prevented planting disaster payments under paragraph (1) if preventing planting crop insurance is available to the producer under the Federal Crop Insurance Act with respect to the wheat acreage of the producers; or

"(B) reduced yield disaster payments under paragraph (2) if reduced yield crop insurance is available to the producer under the Federal Crop Insurance Act with respect to the wheat acreage of the producers; or

"(C) prevented planting disaster payments under paragraph (1) or reduced yield disaster payments under paragraph (2) to the extent that the producer has excess wheat of a previous crop for which marketing quotas were in effect that is (1) in storage and available for marketing without penalty under section 335(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and (2) eligible at the option of the producer to be considered as produced in the crop year involved under subsection (a)(5).

"(4)(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Secretary may make a disaster payment to producers on a farm under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

"(i) as the result of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producer, the producers on a farm

have suffered substantial losses of production either from being prevented from planting wheat or other nonconserving crops or from reduced yield;

"(ii) such losses have created an economic emergency for the producers;

"(iii) crop insurance indemnity payments under the Federal Crop Insurance Act and other forms of assistance made available by the Federal Government to such producers for such losses are insufficient to alleviate such economic emergency; and

"(iv) additional assistance must be made available to such producers to alleviate such economic emergency.

"(B) The Secretary may make such adjustments in the amount of payments made under this paragraph with respect to an individual farm so as to assure the equitable allotment of such payments among producers, taking into account other forms of Federal Disaster assistance provided the producers for the crop involved.

"(5) Payments made by the Secretary under this provision may be made in the form of cash or from stocks of wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. If made in wheat, such wheat shall be available for marketing by the producer during the marketing year for the crop without penalty to the same degree as wheat produced on the farm within the farm marketing quota under section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Such wheat shall not be eligible for loans and purchases under this section.

"(c)(1) If the failure of a producer to comply fully with the terms and conditions for loans and purchases under this section precludes the making of such loans and purchase, the Secretary may, nevertheless, make such loans and purchases in such amounts as the Secretary determines are equitable in relationship to the seriousness of the failure.

"(2) The Secretary may authorize the county and State committees established under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to waive or modify deadlines or other program requirements in cases in which lateness or failure to meet such other requirements does not affect adversely the operation of the program.

"(d) The Secretary may issue such regulations as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this section.

"(e) The Secretary shall carry out the program authorized by this section through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"(f) The provisions of section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, relating to assignment of payments shall apply to payment under this section.

"(g) The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of payments made under this section among the producers on the farm on a fair and equitable basis.

"(h) The Secretary shall provide adequate safeguards to protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers.

"(i) The Secretary shall require, as a condition for loans, purchases, or payments for any crop of wheat under this section, that the producers on a farm may not plant acreage of another commodity for which there is an acreage limitation program in effect in excess of the crop acreage base for the crop for the farm.".

PRODUCER STORAGE PROGRAM FOR WHEAT AND FEED GRAINS

SEC. 122. Wheat produced on a farm during any crop year in excess of the farm marketing quota under section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 should not be eligible for original or extended price support loans under

section 110 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 except to the extent that such wheat is considered produced on the farm during such crop year under section 107E(a)(5) of such Act.

EXTENSION OF THE RESERVE

SEC. 123. Section 301(i) of the Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980 is amended by striking out "1990" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "1993".

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT

SEC. 124. The provisions of section 406(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 shall not be applicable to any of the 1988 through 1991 crops of wheat if marketing quotas under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are in effect for the 1988 through 1990 crops of wheat.

WHEAT ACREAGE BASE

SEC. 125. Sections 504(b)(1)(B) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by adding the following new clause at the end thereof:

"(iii) If marketing quotas for wheat under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are in effect for the 1988 and any subsequent crop year, the wheat acreage base on a farm for the 1988 crop year shall be determined as provided for in this subsection, and the wheat acreage base for any subsequent crop year for which marketing quotas are in effect, and the first crop year thereafter shall be the same acreage as the wheat acreage base on the farm determined for the 1988 crop year.".

TITLE II—FEED GRAINS

EXCLUSION OF FEED GRAIN LAND DIVERSION PAYMENT FROM PAYMENT LIMITATION

SEC. 201. Effective only on the 1987 through 1990 crops of feed grains, section 1001(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308) is amended by inserting "(excluding any land diversion payments described in section 105C(f)(5) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444e(f)(5))" after "land diversion payments".

ESTABLISHED PRICE PAYMENT DATE FOR FEED GRAINS

SEC. 202. Effective only for the 1986 through 1990 crops of feed grains, section 105(c)(1)(D)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444(c)(1)(D)(ii) is amended by striking out "wheat, received by producers during" and inserting in lieu thereof "feed grains, received by producers during the first 5 months of".

TITLE III—OATS

EXEMPTION TO PROTECT WHEAT PROGRAM BENEFITS

SEC. 301. Effective for the 1988 through 1990 crops of wheat only, paragraph (2) of section 107D(n) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof:

"SEC. 107D(n)(1). The Secretary shall not require that, as a condition for eligibility of a producer on a farm for loans, purchases, or payments under this section with respect to the 1987 crop of wheat, the acreage planted for

harvest on the farm to oats not exceed the crop acreage base for oats to the extent that—

"(A) oats are planted for harvest on cropland on the farm on fields of which highly erodible land as defined in section 1201 of the Food Security Act of 1985 is predominate; and

"(B) the production of oats on such land is exempt from the provisions of section 1211 of such Act.".

EXEMPTION TO PROTECT FEED GRAIN PROGRAM BENEFITS

SEC. 302. Effective for the 1988 through 1990 crops of feed grains only, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (f) (1) and (2), paragraph (2) of section 105C(n) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof:

"SEC. 105C(n)(1). The Secretary shall not require that, as a condition for eligibility of a producer on a farm for loans, purchases, or payments under this section with respect to the 1987 crop of corn, grain sorghums, and barley the acreage planted for harvest on the farm to oats not exceed the crop acreage base for oats to the extent that—

"(A) oats are planted for harvest on cropland on the farm on fields of which highly erodible land as defined in section 1201 of the Food Security Act of 1985 is predominate; and

"(B) the production of oats on such land is exempt from the provisions of section 1211 of such Act.".

TITLE IV—SOYBEANS

SUPPORT PRICE FOR SOYBEANS

SEC. 401. Effective only for the 1988 through 1990 crops of soybeans, section 201(i) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446(i)) is amended by striking out "$4.50" each place its appears in paragraphs (1)(C) and (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "$4.77".

MARKETING LOANS FOR SOYBEANS

SEC. 402. Effective only for the 1988 through 1990 crops of soybeans, section 201(i)(3) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446(i)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking out "If" and all that follows through "the Secretary may" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary shall"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking out "If" and all that follows through "the Secretary" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary".

TITLE V—EXPORT ENHANCEMENT

SEC. 501 Section 1127 of the Food Security Act of 1985 is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (4);

(B) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) shall not prohibit or limit the participation of an interested exporter, user, processor, or foreign purchaser in the program established by this section in violation of the policy prescribed in section 1133(a).".

(2) in subsection (h), by striking out "1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1993".

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (i) a new sentence as follows: "In any year in which a national marketing quota for wheat under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is in effect, the Secretary shall carry out the program authorized by this section at a level that will ensure the export of the quantity of wheat that the Secretary considered as needed to meet export demand in establishing the national marketing quota for such year.".

TITLE VI—AVAILABILITY OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL STOCKS FOR LIQUID FUELS AND ETHANOL PRODUCTION

SEC. 601. Section 423 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "may" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall"; and

(b) by adding at the end thereof, a new subsection as follows:

"(d) During each of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1988, through September 30, 1990, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available an amount not less than $30,000,000 in value of surplus of grain owned by the Corporation, under terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary, to States that carry out programs for the development of an ethanol or liquid fuels processing industry in their jurisdictions. The total value of grain that a State may receive under this subsection in any fiscal year shall be limited to $5 million. To be eligible for grain under this provision, a State must agree not to reduce the amount of grain or other assistance that would normally be provided by the State under its program during such year.".

Communications

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Committee Resolution

To express the sympathy of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate regarding the death of Senator Edward Zorinsky.

Whereas on March 6, 1987, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate learned of the untimely and tragic death of its distinguished member, Senator Edward Zorinsky;

Whereas Senator Zorinsky provided the Committee with his outstanding leadership for over 10 years;

Whereas Senator Zorinsky authored key provisions of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-98) and the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198), notably provisions regarding soil conservation, farm credit, product promotion, trade, and embargo protection;

Whereas Senator Zorinsky served as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization of Prices, which oversees the agricultural price and income stabilization programs that are of vital importance to all American farmers and ranchers;

Whereas Senator Zorinsky was a tireless fighter for his Nebraska constituents, and all of the nation's farmers and ranchers; and

Whereas Senator Zorinsky was a valued colleague, trusted friend, and wise counsel to all of the members of the Committee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate expresses its sympathy at the passing of Senator Edward Zorinsky, commends his contributions to the Committee and all of American agriculture, and extends its condolences to his family on this sad occasion.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the widow and children of Senator Edward Zorinsky.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Committee Resolution

Whereas the Honorable Edward Zorinsky served as a Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate from January 10 to February 11, 1977 and from January 23, 1979 until March 6, 1987; and

Whereas his service on the Committee resulted in significant contributions to the shaping of United States foreign policy; and

Whereas as Chairman and later Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs he sought to formulate a viable and effective United States policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean and provided constructive recommendations for a diplomatic/political settlement in Central America; and

Whereas due to his perseverance and important contribution the Radio Marti program was incorporated in the Cuba Service of the Voice of America within the framework of the United States Information Agency; and

Whereas through vigorous oversight of the United States Information Agency he produced significant reforms including necessary management changes leading to improved morale among Agency employees; and

Whereas through legislation and oversight he fought for a United States Information Agency which would, in its programs, represent all Americans and not a particular interest; and

Whereas, through his intensive efforts and legislation, millions of tax dollars were saved and government programs improved by eliminating numerous aspects of waste, fraud, and abuse throughout the various foreign policy branches of our government; and

Whereas, through his incisive inquiries and vigilant oversight, he dealt with serious security problems within the State Department and authored legislation designed to improve various Department procedures; and

Whereas, through his tireless review, he sought to improve the integrity and quality of the Presidential appointment process; and

Whereas his independence, courage, integrity, dedication, tenacity, and pragmatism will be sorely missed by his colleagues on the Committee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations profoundly regrets the significant loss to the Committee, the Nation, and Nebraska of the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY; and

Resolved, that the Committee extends its deepest sympathy to his wife Cece and his family; and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to Cece Zorinsky.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE

The Democratic Members of the Senate assembled on this tenth day of March 1987, do hereby unanimously pass this Resolution in Memoriam

EDWARD ZORINSKY

Whereas the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY served as a Member of the United States Senate from December 28, 1976 until his death on March 6, 1987; and

Whereas during this service he made outstanding contributions to the United States Senate, and his strong convictions and diligent efforts helped shape national policy, particularly in the areas of agriculture and foreign relations; and

Whereas he was widely known as a friend and champion of the farmer, rancher and small business owner and he had a significant impact on national policies affecting rural America; and

Whereas he also worked tirelessly on matters across the spectrum of international relations—in overseeing the agencies implementing U.S. foreign policy and in developing pragmatic strategies to further international cooperation and the easing of tensions in Latin America and troubled areas throughout the world; and

Whereas his deep concern for controlling federal spending, exemplified in the management of his own office, reflected the attitude of American taxpayers struggling to stay within their own budgets; and

Whereas his reputation as a "people's senator"—including his openness, approachability, honesty and hard work—enhanced the image and integrity of the United States;

Whereas his counsel, insight, wit, enthusiasm, friendliness and unassuming manner will be sorely missed by all his colleagues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Democratic Conference express its regret for profound loss to the Senate, the Congress and the Nation by the death of the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY; and

Resolved, further, That the Senate Democratic Conference express its deepest sympathy and condolences to his wife, Mrs. Cece Zorinsky, and his family; and to the people of Nebraska, and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to Mrs. Zorinsky.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 7, 1987

EDWARD ZORINSKY was a true public servant. A man of courage and principle, he served the people of Nebraska and of this nation with integrity and a deep sense of patriotism. As mayor of Omaha and later as a United States Senator, EDWARD ZORINSKY was a man of the people. As a Senator he had not only an open door but an open mind, taking stands on issues because they were right, not just because they were popular. I will always remember and be grateful for his support of our 1985 budget and for his support of many other key programs. But even when we may have disagreed on a particular issue, ED ZORINSKY was fair and honest and earned the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle and here at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. A champion of the needs of farmers, ED ZORINSKY loved the people of Nebraska and felt genuinely honored to serve them. Indeed, they were extraordinarily well served by ED ZORINSKY. The people of Nebraska and all of America mourn the loss of this special man, a true leader. Nancy and I have lost a friend, who we will miss, and extend our deep sympathy to Cece and their children.

Newspaper Tributes

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 7, 1987]

Senator Zorinsky Dead at 58

(By C. David Kotok)

Senator Edward Zorinsky died of a heart attack Friday night about an hour after performing a '50s song at the annual Omaha Press Club Gridiron Show and Ball at Peony Park.

Zorinsky, 58, was pronounced dead at Methodist Hospital at 11:26 p.m. Doctors said he had suffered a massive heart attack.

The popular politician was first elected to office in 1968, when he won a seat on the Omaha Public Power District Board.

The next time he ran, in 1973, he became mayor of Omaha. Three years later, he was elected the state's first Democratic U.S. senator in 42 years. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1982 and had indicated he would seek a third term in 1988.

MAVERICK IN WASHINGTON

The maverick style that made him popular in Nebraska was immediately demonstrated when he arrived in Washington, D.C., and declared the Senate inefficient and the city too expensive.

In recent years, Zorinsky and his wife, Cece, were popular figures at embassy parties and social events throughout the nation's capital.

At the time of his death, he held two important subcommittee chairmanships; the Agriculture Committee's subcommittee on subsidies and of a newly formed Foreign Relations subcommittee on terrorism.

From the time he was elected in 1968, many speculated that Zorinsky would switch to the Democratic Party. After he became a Democrat in 1975 to run for the Senate, the speculation shifted to whether he would return to the GOP.

SANG WITH ANIMATION

Funeral services were pending, John A. Gentleman's Westside Chapel will be handling arrangements.

In addition to his wife, Zorinsky is survived by three children, Barry, Jeffrey and Susan, and his mother, Sonia.

Zorinsky had become ill about 10:15 p.m. Friday after his fourth performance at a Press Club show. He sang a song, to the tune of "The Great Pretender," that poked fun at his flirtation last year with a switch to the Republican Party.

He sang with animation and vigor, observers said, and did a quick soft-shoe at the conclusion.

He did not perform an expected encore, however.

Show officials and people at the ballroom gave this account:

Zorinsky returned to his seat after the number was completed, about 9:55 p.m.

About 10:15 p.m., he began to feel ill and his wife, Cece, gave him a nitroglycerin pill.

The Zorinskys then walked to the southeast exit of the ballroom to get some air.

Bartender Nancy Hamilton said the Zorinskys walked past her work station and out a side door onto a porch that led to an exit.

"She was holding onto his arm," Ms. Hamilton said.

She said she wondered where they were going because there was construction in the porch area. Ms. Hamilton followed them outside.

"I went to check to see if they were OK. They were sitting on the porch. He was sick, I came in and got a glass of water and a cloth," Ms. Hamilton said.

CALL 911

At about the same time, cast member Bruce Hart, president of Hart Tool Co., went to check on the Zorinskys.

Hart said Mrs. Zorinsky told him, "Better call 911. He needs help."

Hart's call was received by 911 operators at 10:29 p.m.

He then returned to the Zorinskys, and the senator was lying on his back.

Rescue squad personnel arrived and put ZORINSKY on a stretcher. The paramedics began applying cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and attaching a heart monitor.

The paramedics were joined by two physicians who were part of the show, Dr. Frederick "Fritz" Ware and Dr. Jack Smith.

Hart saw the heart monitor and described it as "a straight line that seemed to go for days."

The paramedics and doctors worked on the senator.

He began to breathe as he was receiving oxygen, and his eyes were open as he was put inside the rescue squad. The squad left at 10:49 p.m.

ZORINSKY, who might have suffered a second attack in the rescue squad, was unconscious when he arrived at the hospital at 10:50 p.m. He was pronounced dead in the emergency room at 11:26 p.m.

INSERTED WIRE

Methodist officials said ZORINSKY did not regain consciousness in the emergency room.

ZORINSKY was initially attended by emergency room physician Dr. Dale Orton, who continued CPR.

Dr. Ronald Draur, a cardiologist, arrived about 11:10 p.m. from his home. Dr. Draur said he attempted to revive ZORINSKY by inserting a wire through a vein into the heart to electrically stimulate the heart.

"The heart did respond," he said at a post-midnight press conference outside the emergency room entrance.

However, he said, it was not enough to stimulate the pumping of the heart.

"There was never a pulse," Dr. Draur said.

Up to four physicians worked to revive ZORINSKY during the 36 minutes he was in the emergency room.

His wife Cece, and longtime friend Eugene Mahoney, state game and parks director, remained with him the entire time.

Dr. Draur said he did not know ZORINSKY's specific previous medical problems. The heart attack and lack of response to treatment were symptomatic of a person with "previous heart disease or heart condition," he said.

ZORINSKY had been hospitalized in Washington in 1985 after suffering chest pains. Doctors later said that the senator did not suffer a heart attack.

METHODIST CLOSEST

In 1982, doctors treated ZORINSKY for coronary disease. At the time, doctors recommended medication and exercise as treatment.

Dr. Draur said it was not unusual for a patient like ZORINSKY to be brought to the Methodist emergency center, rather than a trauma center, since Methodist was the closest hospital to Peony Park.

In addition to his wife and Mahoney, who were in the emergency room, others in the waiting room were: Hart and his wife; Omaha Senator Bernice Labedz, who was ZORINSKY's personal secretary when he served as mayor of Omaha; bank and financial consultant Michael Yanney; Democratic State Chairman Tom Monaghan, and Democratic National Committeeman Michael Fahey.

ZORINSKY's maverick political style was established early in his career.

When he was first elected a member of the OPPD board, he criticized one of Omaha's leading companies, the Peter Klewit & Sons Construction Co.

ZORINSKY encouraged the filing of a suit against the company over the contract for construction of the Fort Calhoun nuclear plant. The suit was filed and resulted in an out-of-court settlement.

The nominally Republican ZORINSKY was elected mayor of Omaha in 1973 over then-City Council president Fred Jacobberger, another Republican, in what was seen as a political upset.

TWO DISASTERS

Despite his Republican registration, ZORINSKY had a strong Democratic background particularly in South Omaha.

Before his election as mayor, ZORINSKY ran his family tobacco, vending and amusement game business, H. Z. Vending. The firm was founded by his father, the late Hymie Zorinsky.

ZORINSKY was fond of telling audiences that when his father arrived in Omaha from Russia, he knew only one word, "Job."

As mayor, ZORINSKY was extremely popular, particularly in the wake of two disasters that hit Omaha in 1975, a major blizzard in January and the tornado in May.

With his popularity, both major parties tried to woo ZORINSKY to run for higher office.

As ZORINSKY told it, he decided to become a registered Democrat in late 1975 when a field representative of the National Republican Party told him that he was not to run for the U.S. Senate because the GOP already had a candidate, the Representative John Y. McCollister.

In the 1976 Senate campaign, ZORINSKY rode his overwhelming popularity in Omaha, first to a primary victory over former state Democratic Chairman Hess Dyas of Lincoln, and then over McCollister in the general election.

CONSIDERED UPSETS

The victory made ZORINSKY the first Jew ever to win a statewide election in Nebraska.

Both his primary and general election victories were considered upsets, like his previous electoral wins.

ZORINSKY prided himself on his political independence.

During the last 10 years, there had been frequent reports ZORINSKY would switch political parties back to the GOP.

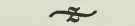
Zorinsky frequently told Nebraska audiences, "There are too many Democratic senators and too many Republican senators and not enough U.S. senators."

He said what he could accomplish for Nebraska counted more than his allegiance to a party.

So in 1980, he held out the possibility of a party switch it meant a higher position on the Agriculture Committee. As Republicans took firm control of the Senate, any seniority advantage of a switch passed him by.

The same situation occurred last year when Democrats took firm control of the Senate. The flirtations with the GOP brought a rebuke from Iowa Senator Tom Harkin.

But Zorinsky was not denied the important chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee's subcommittee controlling feed grains. Zorinsky was also chairman of a newly formed Foreign Relations subcommittee on terrorism.



[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 7, 1987]

Governor Orr, Friends, Colleagues Shocked at Senator's Death

Friends and colleagues of Senator Edward Zorinsky expressed shock and sorrow upon news of his death Friday night.

Governor Orr said she had spoken briefly with Zorinsky at the Omaha Press Club Ball early in the evening, and heard later, as she was leaving for Lincoln, that he had been taken to the hospital.

"Our immediate thoughts and prayers are with Cece," she said of the late Democratic senator's wife. "I am deeply shocked. It is very difficult to accept the fact he died so suddenly."

"It's certainly a loss," Governor Orr said. "As mayor of Omaha and as U.S. senator, he was deeply respected. He was highly regarded by people not only in his capacity as a public servant, but as a person and a family man as well. He was a delightful and charming man."

Senator J.J. Exon, D–Neb., told The World-Herald's Washington Bureau early today that he felt "shocked and saddened by the passing of my friend and colleague, Ed."

"Deepest sympathies of Pat (his wife) and myself go to Cece and the family.

"He was a gallant figher for Nebraska and the nation," Exon said. "As a close friend and co-worker, I feel a deep personal loss that will come home even more next week when my partner's chair will be vacant on the Senate floor."

Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, R–Kan., said in Washington that Zorinsky would be missed by the farmers of America.

"Rural America never had a better friend," said Dole, who sat with Zorinsky on the Senate Agriculture Committee. He was a courageous, dedicated public servant. I join Nebraska in mourning the death of Senator Ed Zorinsky."

Former Nebraska Governor Frank Morrison, a Democrat, described Zorinsky as an independant man "who was never a political partisan."

Contacted in Arizona, Morrison said, "He had a very distinguished career and made significant contributions to the history of Nebraska. Both Maxine (Morrison's wife) and I are shocked and sorry to hear of his death and extend our sympathies to Cece and the family."

State Senator Bernice Labedz of Omaha, an old friend and political ally of Zorinsky's said she wouldn't be in politics if it weren't for him. She worked as his administrative secretary when he was mayor.

"When he took his door off his office, I knew he meant it," said Mrs. Labedz, who was at the hospital when the senator died. "He wanted to be open. That's the way he worked all the time.

"To Nebraska it is a great loss, and to all his friends and family even greater. I can't say enough about the man. I love Cece and Ed very much."

Eugene Mahoney, director of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and a longtime political ally of Zorinsky's said he first met him when they were in high school. He said he later encouraged Zorinsky to run for his first political office, the OPPD board.

"He was phenomenal," Mahoney said. "His work in any office he ran for was so good he continued to just climb.

"The first time he ran for Senate I told him it couldn't be done by him or anyone else. He called a press conference and went out and did it."

Mahoney was at the hall Friday night, followed the ambulance to the hospital and was with Mrs. Zorinsky when the senator died.

"He had time for everyone," Mahoney said. "He wore himself out doing things for people. He loved people, and that's why he was so successful."

Former Republican Governor Charles Thone said, "We are shocked, of course, by the death. We extend our condolences to Cece and the family."

Don Nelson, former chief of staff to Senator Exon and Governor Kerrey, said, "It is a great loss for Nebraska. He was the conscience of American agriculture in the U.S. Senate. He will be missed. It is hard to replace a man that strong. We need more people like Ed Zorinsky in public office."

Said Omaha Mayor Simon: "I really am kind of stunned, more than anything. He is a very popular man and certainly well thought of. He won his last election by over 200,000 votes. That's almost unheard of. No doubt he could have continued in whatever capacity he would have wished."

Former Republican Senator Carl Curtis said from his Lincoln home, "Senator Zorinsky served Nebraska well. He was always willing to give his personal attention to the needs and requests of the people. He enjoyed his work and did it well."

State Democratic Chairman Tom Monaghan of Omaha described Zorinsky as "a wonderful man, a wonderful senator."

"We're going to miss him a great deal," he said. "He was willing to go his own way, make up his own mind and not worry about the conventional wisdom."

Monaghan called on Governor Orr to appoint Mrs. Zorinsky to replace her husband in the U.S. Senate. "I think it's very appropriate to appoint the spouse of the deceased. I think Cece Zorinsky would be a wonderful choice."

The Zorinskys were members of the congregation of Beth El Synagogue in Omaha. Rabbi Paul Drazen said of the senator, "He was a man who served his community and his state with skill and pride."

POLITICAL COURAGE

Harold W. Andersen, publisher of The World-Herald, was present at the ball and praised the last senator.

"Nebraska has lost a fine public servant," Andersen said. "Ed Zorinsky consistently demonstrated remarkable political courage. He never let partisan considerations stand in the way of what he thought was the right course. How sad

that this career of service to his city, his state, and his country comes to such an untimely end."

Steve Tomasek, president of the Omaha City Council, said, "He and his wife are very dear friends of ours. I have a great deal of respect for him and admired him greatly. Everybody admired him. Senators on both sides of the aisle found him honest and forthright."

New Song

Senator Edward Zorinsky had said he was excited about having a new song composed for him for this year's Press Club show.

He had performed press club numbers at other events, including a celebrity tennis tourney in Scottsdale, Ariz.

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 7, 1987]

"Great Pretender" Eddie Teased Before His Song

U.S. Senator Edward Zorinsky was teased twice during the Omaha Press Club show Friday evening before he sang and danced about being "The Great Pretender."

Master of ceremonies Jeff Jordan, reflecting on the previous 12 months, said they were ones in which "Eddie Zorinsky becomes whatever political denomination voters and the Senate Agriculture Committee will sit still for . . ."

Jordan added: "Speaking of Eddie Z, when Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina was making all that fuss about the possibility that Ed might take over the Ag Committee, he said it would be a crime because the esteemed senator from Nebraska knew nothing about the tobacco business.

"Nothing about tobacco?" Jordan said. "Has the senator been so troubled by Dan Rather that he's never heard of H & Z Vending? Forgive them, Hymie. They know not what they do."

That was a reference to the vending company Zorinsky's father owned at the time his son began his political career.

leap across aisle

Later, Jordan introduced Zorinsky on stage by saying:

"Meanwhile, on those rare moments when Senator Eddie Z was not whipping around to places like Scottsdale, Arizona, singing songs we taught him right here on this very stage, he was discussing his readiness to leap across the aisle to the Republican side, a trick he learned some years ago, as I recall.

"Anyway, if he retains his loyalty to anyone, it appears to be us.

"So would you welcome him back for an unprecedented, and undeserved, fourth appearance in the Press Club show, Senator Edward Zorinsky . . ."

lyrics

After Zorinsky sang, danced a brief soft-shoe and was leaving the stage, Jordan said: "Our only excuse is that we couldn't get Placido Domingo either," referring to the famed tenor's postponed performance in Omaha.

Here are the lyrics Zorinsky sang:

"Oh, I am the great pretender, pretending to be two in one.
Thus the party I choose can never lose.

And I'll be its favorite son.
Oh, yes, I'm the great pretender,
While keeping them all on the string.
I'll do a little for you, as well as for you
So ZORINSKY praises you'll sing.
The wheeling and dealing of pol-i-tics
Is tough to believe, out there in the sticks.
Can't you see I'm a great pretender, and changing parties my key.
I'm a GOP cat dressed as a Democrat,
My party's the majority.
Oh, it's fun as the great pretender; I really think it's a gas
'Cause some day soon I may sing the elephant tune
'Cause the donkeys have no class.
Those donkeys want to kick out my . . . backside."

[From the Lincoln (NE) Star, Mar. 7, 1987]

SENATOR ZORINSKY, 58, DIES OF HEART ATTACK

U.S. Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY, a Republican-turned-Democrat serving his second term in the Senate, died of a heart attack Friday night after singing at the Omaha Press Club ball. He was 58.

ZORINSKY, who was elected to the Senate in 1976 and re-elected in 1982, died at Methodist Hospital at 11:26 p.m., the hospital said.

He had been receiving treatment for heart disease since 1982 and was hospitalized in 1985 after suffering chest pains.

He became ill at about 10:30 p.m. Friday after performing a jazzy blues song in the annual show.

ZORINSKY was elected mayor of Omaha as a Republican in 1973 and switched to the Democratic Party to run for the Senate. Before becoming mayor, he had been a tobacco and candy wholesaler, and a member of the Omaha Public Power District board and the State Judicial Qualifications Commission.

The director of the show at the Omaha Press Club, David Wallace, said ZORINSKY felt ill at his table and went outside to get some air about 10:40 p.m.

ZORINSKY had attended the show at the Peony Park Ballroom with his wife, Cece, and had earlier in the evening sang a spoof on the song, "The Great Pretender," kidding himself for his political party switching.

Wallace said two doctors in the show's cast gave the former Omaha mayor first aid before paramedics placed ZORINSKY on a stretcher in a corner of the Hall and apparently administered cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

ZORINSKY was then taken from the ballroom and placed in an ambulance.

ZORINSKY was born in Omaha on Nov. 11, 1928.

He was graduated from Omaha Central High School in 1945 and earned a bachelor of science degree in chemistry and zoology from the University of Nebraska in 1949. He also attended the University of Minnesota, Creighton University and Harvard University. He was an Army Reserve officer and was a captain in the Military Police Corps when he was discharged in 1966.

Until he became a full-time officeholder in the early 1970s, he ran his family's wholesale candy and tobacco business.

ZORINSKY was first elected to public office in 1968 when he was elected to a six-year term on the Omaha Public Power District board of directors. Later that year, he was appointed to the Nebraska Judicial Qualifications Commis-

sion by Republican Governor Norbert Tiemann. He was reappointed to the commission three years later by Democratic Governor J. James Exon. Exon is now a U.S. senator.

Zorinsky was elected mayor of Omaha in 1973 and he was mayor until being elected to the Senate in 1976. As mayor, he won acclaim for his quick and effective response when a severe blizzard hit Omaha in 1975, followed just months later by a devastating series of tornadoes that ripped through central Omaha. Zorinsky was very popular, pushing through major cuts in city spending.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 7, 1987]

Nebraska's Senator Zorinsky Dies at 58 of Heart Attack

(By Eve Zibart)

Edward Zorinsky, the maverick senior senator from Nebraska who unabashedly switched from Republican to Democrat to run for the Senate in 1976 and then threatened to switch back four years later when the Democrats lost power, died later Friday in Omaha of a heart attack at the age of 58.

Zorinsky, who reportedly collapsed after singing at a dinner at the Omaha Press Club at 10:45, was taken by ambulance to Methodist Hospital and died a short time later, according to state Senator Bernice Labedz, a longtime friend.

He had been receiving treatment for a heart ailment for several years, and was hospitalized in 1985 after suffering chest pains.

Zorinsky, born Nov. 11, 1928, was the son of a Russian Jewish immigrant who did postgraduate work at Harvard University before returning to Omaha to run a family wholesale tobacco and candy business. He got his first taste of politics as a member of the public utilities board, and went on to become mayor of his home town at age 45.

A lifelong Republican, he broke ranks when the local hierarchy nominated another candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1976, and ran as a Democrat, winning handily. In 1980, when the Republicans rode Ronald Reagan's victory back into control of the Senate, Zorinsky briefly flirted with the possibility of switching back, but he and Nebraska Republican party leaders could not come to terms.

Independent, cranky, conservative to the point of parsimony and as adept at seeking compromise in the partisan desert as a water dowser, Zorinsky repaid his constituents' faith by making farm belt issues his top priority.

The ranking Democrat on the Agriculture Committee, Zorinsky pushed for programs aimed at expanding credit for hard-pressed farmers and speeding up the electrification of rural areas. He expended considerable energy attacking the Carter administration's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, and had become increasingly active in the area of agricultural trade policies.

"Rural America never had a better friend," Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) said early today. "Ed was a courageous, dedicated public servant who never stopped working for his constituents. . . . I join Nebraska in mourning the passing of this good man."

Zorinsky was also a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, where his maverick tendencies made him a swing vote: Congressional Quarterly once described him as having supported Reagan more often than any Democratic senator outside the South. But he also frequently joined with more liberal Democrats in opposing the administration's policies in Central America.

Zorinsky also had a flair for personal, but high publicized, tightfistedness. He made an annual ceremony of return to the U.S. Treasury money he could

have spent on staff salaries—nearly $1.7 million in his first term alone. In a famous burst of midwest economizing, he once had an aide steaming uncancelled postage stamps off incoming mail until he was informed the practice was illegal.

He also turned his frugality like a weapon on the government bureaucracy, holding up multi-billion dollar legislation for in-depth cost-efficiency studies and ordering an audit of the Federal Farm Insurance Corp. that eventually trimmed that agency's budget by removing some of the more free-handed officials.

He was also known for a literal open-door policy: He took the door of his Capitol Hill office off its hinges, saying "I never close the door on anything."

His wife, the former Cece Rottman, was with him when he died, a hospital spokeswoman said.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 8, 1987]

EDWARD ZORINSKY, 58, DIES; U.S. SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA

(By Philip M. Boffey)

Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY of Nebraska, a maverick politician who switched from Republican to Democrat and then threatened to switch back again, died of a heart attack Friday after performing a song-and-dance routine that made fun of his threats to switch allegiance. He was 58 years old.

Senator ZORINSKY was stricken shortly after appearing at the annual Omaha Press Club Gridiron Show, where he sang a humorous song and did a quick soft-shoe dance.

He was taken by ambulance to Methodist Hospital in Omaha, where he was pronounced dead at 11:26 P.M. Friday. Hospital officials attributed the death to a heart attack. The Senator had been hospitalized twice in recent years for severe chest pains.

Mr. ZORINSKY will leave a major void on the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, where he headed the most important subcommittee, dealing with production and stabilization of prices, and on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where he headed a new subcommittee on terrorism, narcotics and international communications, according to sources on both committees.

WILL NOT ALTER BALANCE OF POWER

Mr. ZORINSKY's death is not expected to alter the balance of power in the Senate. The Democrats will remain in control of the Senate even if Govenor Kay Orr, a Republican, appoints a member of her own party to succeed him.

Mr. ZORINSKY, a native Nebraskan who was nominally a life-long Republican, won election as Mayor of Omaha in 1973. His effective response to a severe blizzard and a series of tornadoes that hit Omaha in 1975 made him an extremely popular Mayor who was wooed by both parties to run for higher office.

In late 1975, when it became apparent that the Republicans intended to nominate someone else for the United States Senate, Mr. ZORINSKY switched parties and became a Democrat. He scored upset victories in the primary and general elections in 1976, becoming the first Jew ever to win a statewide election in Nebraska.

There were repeated reports that Mr. Zorinsky might switch back again to the Republican party. In 1981 he considered but ultimately turned down an offer to rejoin the Republicans after they gained control of the Senate. And last year, before the fall elections, he indicated that he might rejoin the Republicans.

POLITICAL CHANGEABILITY

This political changeability was the focus of Mr. Zorinsky's skit before more than 1,200 persons attending the press club affair on Friday. The song, which he sang to the tune of the 1955 Platters hit, "The Great Pretender," said:

"Oh, I am the great pretender, pretending to be two in one. Thus the party I choose can never lose. And I'll be it's favorite son. Can't you see I'm a great pretender, and changing parties my key. I'm a G.O.P. cat dressed as a Democrat. My party's the majority."

Mr. Zorinsky began to feel ill in the ballroom about a half hour after his performance, took a nitrocglycerine pill, and went outside with his wife to get some air. A rescue squad was called, and paramedics, as well as two physicians participating in the show, administered emergency care. But Mr. Zorinsky arrived unconscious at the hospital emergency room and was pronounced dead.

Mr. Zorinsky was a conservative whose votes generally won approval in ratings published by conservative and business groups and disapproval in liberal and labor union ratings. He dramatized his commitment to open government by removing the door from his Senate office, encouraging press and public to walk in at any time.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, said today that his "common sense approach and ability to get at the nub of a problem will be much missed."

Mr. Zorinsky is survived by his wife, Cece, and three children, Barry, Jeffrey, and Susan.

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

Ed Zorinsky, Public Servant

Edward Zorinsky was frequently descibed as a maverick, but he was more than that. He was a man who didn't let other people do his thinking for him and who had the courage to follow his convictions. He didn't shout, but he had a sometimes blunt and outspoken manner that, particularly during his first few years in Washington, put him outside the Senate "club."

At the same time he was popular with his colleagues and successful at the polls. He was elected mayor of Omaha in 1973, upsetting a widely known City Council president by a margin of almost 2–1.

Three years later, after changing his party registration from Republican to Democrat and building on contacts from his years of traveling the state as a representative of his family's vending machine business, Zorinsky captured almost 53 percent of the vote in defeating Representative John McCollister in the race for the U.S. Senate. He was re-elected in 1982, receiving two-thirds of the vote in a three-candidate race.

Part of Zorinsky's popularity was due to the fact that he wasn't afraid to say what was on his mind. People admired him for his candor. Zorinsky also developed a reputation for being frugal with taxpayers' money, which didn't hurt him at the polls.

As a senator, ZORINSKY wasn't one to let partisanship stand in the way of what he thought was right. He supported the Reagan administration on a number of initiatives that were opposed by his fellow Democrats of a more isolationist or liberal mindset.

He voted to confirm William Rehnquist as chief justice. He supported the administration's 1981 tax cuts. He was the only Democrat to vote for a 1986 deficit-reducing Senate budget resolution. He voted for the administration's Lebanon policy. When criticized by the pro-Israel lobby for supporting the proposed sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia, ZORINSKY, who was Jewish, responded that as a senator, his duty was to vote for the best interests of the United States.

Although his roots were in Omaha business and politics, ZORINSKY made an effort to develop a good working knowledge of agriculture after being elected to the Senate in 1976. He sought and received influential posts on the Senate Agriculture Committee. Among his most important accomplishments as a senator was his successful effort to strengthen the conservation provisions of the 1985 farm bill. Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, commenting on ZORINSKY's death Friday night at age 58, said that rural America never had a better friend.

Omahans remember ZORINSKY as the mayor who removed his office door as a symbol of an open administration. He also was the mayor who helped rally the community after the 1975 tornado. He spoke of his faith in Omaha's ability to recover. His warm, positive feelings for his constituents helped Omahans to have faith in themselves.

ZORINSKY's handling of his responsibilities suggested that he never forgot that an elected official's obligation is to serve the people. Although he enjoyed Washington's receptions, he remained close philosophically to the values of the Nebraskans he represented. He was frugal. He was independent. He tilted toward a moderate-conservative position on a number of major issues. ED ZORINSKY was in the best sense of the phrase a public servant.

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

ZORINSKY "MADE A DIFFERENCE," WIFE SAYS WITH PRIDE, TEARS

[By C. David Kotok]

A tearful Cece Zorinsky, after taking a flood of telephone calls that started Saturday with one from President Reagan, said of her late husband. Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY: "He made a difference."

"I'm so very proud of him," said Mrs. Zorinsky. She was at her husband's side when he suffered a massive heart attack a short time after he left the stage of the Peony Park Ballroom.

Friday night he had sung a song that was a parody of his political independence in the annual Omaha Press Club show.

"He made an impression on his state and his nation," said his wife of 36 years. "I was proud to be a part of it."

A delegation of national leaders will be in Omaha for the funeral this afternoon of the Democratic senator who began his Washington career by saying publicly he was unimpressed with Capitol politics.

While expressions of grief came from across the country, in the Nebraska political community there was speculation about whom Governor Orr would name to serve the remainder of ZORINSKY's term, which ends in January 1989.

Mrs. Orr, a Republican, said she would not yet take part in the speculation. She said she will focus her attention on the Zorinsky family this weekend.

In deciding on today for the funeral, Mrs. Zorinsky followed Jewish tradition of a prompt burial. The short notice did not deter a delegation of senators and other national political figures from saying they would attend.

Among those in Beth El Synagogue for the 4 p.m. funeral will be Senate Majority Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Minority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., and at least 16 other senators.

Mrs. Zorinsky has asked Senator Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, to speak at the services.

Zorinsky's Nebraska colleague, Senator J.J. Exon, and Senator Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, also will be in the official delegation. Nebraska's three House members are expected to be at the funeral.

Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng will represent President Reagan. White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker is among those said to be trying to make arrangements to attend.

Governor Orr will attend. So will former Governor Bob Kerrey, who flew back from California, where he had been teaching a college course.

In addition to talking with President Reagan, Mrs. Zorinsky said she received calls of condolence from Vice President George Bush, several U.S. senators, Governor Orr and many others. Family and friends gathered at the Zorinskys' Omaha home.

ZORINSKY SCHOLARSHIP

As important as the calls from the nation's political leaders, Mrs. Zorinsky said, was a delegation from the Omaha Press Club that notified her that the Saturday performance of the organization's gridiron show was being dedicated to her husband.

A scholarship funded by the annual shows will be named after the late senator and former mayor of Omaha.

Zorinsky performed at four of the shows, each time spoofing himself. His heart attack came after his Friday night performance. He was rushed to Methodist Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 11:26 p.m.

Zorinsky won a seat in the Senate in 1976 after building his popularity as mayor of Omaha. Saturday, the son of a Russian Jewish immigrant tobacco dealer was praised by the president, fellow senators and friends as a leading spokesman for the farmer and rancher.

"A champion of the needs of the farmers, Ed Zorinsky loved the people of Nebraska and felt genuinely honored to serve them" Reagan said.

Several Democrats have called on Mrs. Orr to honor Zorinsky by appointing his wife, a lifelong Democrat who was a volunteer aide at his Washington Senate office. Zorinsky was a Republican who changed parties to run for the Senate in 1976.

PUSH FOR CECE

Republican leaders said the appointment of Mrs. Zorinsky is unlikely. They also said Mrs. Orr would not resign and seek the appointment herself.

Most of the Republicans interviewed said Mrs. Orr should choose someone who plans to run for a full six-year term in 1988. One of the reasons for having someone who would run, they agreed, is that it would give that Republican incumbent a better chance of holding the seat against a strong Democratic candidate such as Kerrey.

Republicans Hal Daub of Omaha and Doug Bereuter of Utica, along with former Republican Chairman Kermit Brashear of Omaha, are mentioned as the most likely to be chosen if Mrs. Orr wants someone who will run in 1988. All three previously expressed an interest in running for the Senate seat in 1988.

Some Republicans have suggested that Mrs. Orr could avoid bruising political egos by appointing a prominent Nebraskan to the Senate who pledges not to run in 1988, giving those with senatorial ambitions an equal chance for the GOP nomination.

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

Flags at Half-Staff

Flags flew at half-staff across Nebraska Saturday in honor of Senator Edward Zorinsky. Governor Orr asked that flags be lowered until sunset today in the senator's memory.

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

Today, Too Soon, We Say "Shalom"

(By Michael Kelly)

Just by chance, Senator Ed Zorinsky and I ended up standing together in line, chatting before the Omaha Press Club's annual dinner and show.

Zorinsky liked sports.

An avid tennis player, he once played in a celebrity match in Omaha with John McEnroe as his doubles partner. A Nebraska football fan, he and wife Cece usually attended Husker bowl games.

Friday evening, just before dinner, we didn't so much discuss sports as engage in small talk. As city hall reporter for The World-Herald, I had covered Zorinsky practically every day of his term as mayor of Omaha from 1973 until Nebraskans elected him to the Senate in 1976.

It was good to see him Friday, and as we gabbed about several topics, including his intention to run for a third term in the U.S. Senate in 1988.

"Definitely," he said. "If I'm alive."

* * *

The senator made the comment to my wife and me, not sounding as if he had a premonition, but in the offhand manner of someone who knows you can count life only in a series of todays.

I didn't take it seriously. We went on to other topics:

—That night's show, in which he would sing a parody of a 1950s song, "The Great Pretender." Zorinsky always was great at self-deprecating humor, and he looked forward to making fun of his flirtation with returning to the Republican Party last year.

—The great winter in Omaha and the lousy weather in Washington, D.C.

—The criticism of Zorinsky by a politician from North Carolina, who said the Nebraska senator didn't know anything about the tobacco industry. We laughed, knowing Zorinsky's many years in the business his father

started, H.Z. Vending & Sales, and Ed's long interest in the tobacco industry.

He smiled when I mentioned having a sister-in-law named "Beth Ell," who isn't Jewish, although the name is pronounced the same as the name of Zorinsky's synagogue—Beth El.

"In Hebrew," he said, "Beth El means 'House of God.' So you'd better respect her."

Standing in front of us was Omaha physician Frederick "Fritz" Ware, a fellow member of the Press Club show cast, and son of the late Frederick Ware, former World-Herald sports editor and executive editor.

Ed, you know Dr. Ware, don't you?" I said.

"Sure. How are you, Fritz?" the senator replied, shaking hands.

Four hours later, not 15 feet from where we stood, Dr. Ware knelt over U.S. Senator Edward Zorinsky, 58, the victim of a heart attack, trying to save his life.

Today, after services at Beth El Synagogue, the senator will be buried. Too soon we say *shalom.*

* * *

We in the press corps had a saying about Zorinsky when he served as mayor.

No matter what kind of controversy brewed, no matter how defensible his position on an issue, no matter how difficult his situation, he was like a cat. He always "landed on his feet."

The trait stayed with him, it seemed, in the Senate.

How incongruous, then, that he lay on his back Friday night in the Peony Park ballroom, unconscious, dying.

Though his health probably would have become an issue in a 1988 campaign, Zorinsky often seemed to walk with an air of indestructibility. But cast members who attended a Friday afternoon rehearsal said he didn't look well.

He had sung his parody Friday, receiving a grand ovation, and then stepped outside with Cece for some fresh air.

After he collapsed, someone summoned Dr. Jack Smith, a heart surgeon playing in the show orchestra. Dr. Smith, in turn, sent for Dr. Ware, who ran from the opposite side of the ballroom, behind the stage.

Fire Department paramedics, meanwhile, had arrived and were performing cardio-pulmonary resuscitation. Dr. Ware administered a drug intravenously, and when a pulse returned the paramedics lifted Zorinsky into the ambulance and drove to Methodist Hospital.

Dr. Ware and Cece Zorinsky rode along.

Cece, beautiful Cece.

All who know and admire the senator's wife hurt for her and mourn with her. Zorinsky often acknowledged her as one of his greatest political assets.

She was his partner—in tennis, in parenthood, in politics, in life. Mrs. Zorrinsky had a desk in her husband's Senate office, working as an unpaid volunteer. She answered letters and performed numerous other tasks.

During Ed's term as mayor, she often added personal touches.

When our son was born 13 years ago this month, for example, she sent a note of congratulations and a teddy bear—which, to this day, sits on a shelf at home and still owns the name "Rinsky."

The Zorinskys often played tennis. The senator and Cece attended the Nebraska Tennis Hall of Fame banquet in Omaha last November, not as dignitaries and not because they had to go, but to be among friends.

Toma Ovici, a former touring pro who defected from Romania in 1976 and now is the City of Omaha tennis pro, recalls watching Zorinsky play tennis years ago against "Dr. San Guinary," the TV horror-show character popularized in the 1970s by John Jones of KMTV.

"For me," Ovici said Saturday, "it was such a delight to see a politician, the mayor of a big city, who didn't take himself too seriously."

Ovici said he recalls with amazement standing in the locker room at the Hanscom Park-Brandeis Tennis Center, discussing Nicaragua with the U.S. Senator, and the senator listening to every word.

"I met many politicians when I traveled in France, Germany, Africa—lots of places," Ovici said. "He struck me as a very kind man, very intelligent."

When Ovici and his wife obtained their U.S. citizenship in 1984, Zorinsky came to the party.

* * *

The thousands who knew Ed Zorinsky, no doubt, spent much of Saturday searching their own memories. He charmed people, not with finishing-school stylishness, but with a sort of disarming sincerity.

He had a way of looking you in the eye and listening when you spoke that made you know he was really listening. He had that crooked little smile and a way of tilting his head, almost sheepishly, when he shook hands.

He owned a great sense for people. Some said he got "good press." I'm not exactly sure what that means, but I think it was a term invented by politicians who wished they had said what Zorinsky had.

In the post-Watergate era, Zorinsky sensed what people wanted. He promised an "open-door" policy as mayor, and—hokey as this sounds—actually took the door off his office entryway.

He himself rarely became unhinged.

The open door was a gimmick, sure, but it was more than that. Reporters were free to walk in on meetings in his office. Citizens could get in without appointments if they could wait until he was free.

When city government moved to the City-County Building in 1975, workers wheeled in some leather chairs that cost $450 each.

"Take 'em back," he told his assistant. "There's no posterior important enough to need a $450 chair. This is the kind of thing that used to bother me as a private citizen."

Zorinsky's popularity as mayor grew even greater after the 1975 tornado in Omaha that killed three, injured more than 100 and did more than $125 million damage.

When the storm hit, I figuratively latched on to his shirtsleeve, determined to shadow his every move. We got into a car with his friend Dick Roth, the public safety director, and drove into the shattered area.

Zorinsky spent the next several days talking to victims, reassuring them, soothing their shattered emotions. He helped coordinate the recovery effort with the federal disaster-relief team that came to Omaha.

The image of the mayor walking those neighborhoods remains with many.

* * *

Zorinsky was everywhere for the ceremonial duties, too, usually with Cece.

He wore a tuxedo to the reopening of the restored city-owned Orpheum Theater. He wore a sweatshirt and pitched for the City Hall team in a game against members of the news media.

"Hey, mayor," someone cracked, "you play ball with us and we'll play ball with you."

Zorinsky never forgot his roots. The Apollo-Soyuz spacemen, who had linked in space, visited Omaha, leaving their footprints in concrete—a symbolic hope, one guessed, of cementing American-Soviet relations.

The mayor had invited his father to attend, but he declined. As the motorcade from the airport passed the Zorinsky vending business at 10th and Dodge Streets, the elder Zorinsky could be seen standing impassively in the doorway, smoking a cigar.

Hymie Zorinsky was born in Russia. As a young man, he was forced into the Red Army, but escaped to America in 1924. Ed was born in 1928.

The younger Zorinsky graduated from Central High in 1945, at age 16, thinking he wanted to become a doctor. Instead, after graduating from the University of Nebraska, Ed Zorinsky joined his dad in business.

For the longest time during his tenure as mayor, I couldn't call him "Ed." As a young reporter, I thought it was best to keep a professional distance—courteous, but not as if we were pals. In those years, I always addressed Zorinsky as "mayor" or, occasionally, "your honor."

After one too many your-honors, he exploded in exasperation: "Mike, I see you every day! Can't you just call me Ed?"

He was Eddie Z. He was Zorro. Soon, he was Senator.

Zorinsky went off to Washington, often not voting the party line, and making headlines by saying the Senate was inefficient. He was, as is often said about him a maverick.

At a Press Club show early in his Senate years, I did a very bad Elvis Presley impression of the supposed "new" Ed Zorinsky—the former cigar salesman from downtown had become "Elvis Zorinsky."

He and Cece laughed heartly, a memory I'll cherish.

Eventually I moved to the sports department, and would run into Zorinsky at a football game or a banquet. But it had been a while—until Friday night.

Then we exchanged small talk for a few minutes, as many others did with the senator that night, never dreaming that Ed Zorinsky's remarkable life was in its final hours.

Life is a series of todays, and then one day this life holds no more tomorrows. Zorinsky's final day came at age 58.

Today, too soon, we say shalom.

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

3 GOP Representatives Praise Zorinsky's Work

Nebraska's three Republican House members expressed sorrow Saturday at Senator Edward Zorinsky's death. All three planned to attend his funeral today in Omaha, they said. Their comments follow.

Representative Doug Bereuter of Utica:

"It's a tragic loss and I want to extend my condolences to Cece Zorinsky and the Zorinsky family. Ed Zorinsky was a very conscientious and dedicated public servant. I found him to be a man of high personal integrity. I think that there was mutual respect between Ed Zorinsky and the people of Nebraska."

At the Nebraska delegation's weekly breakfasts for visiting Nebraskans, Bereuter said, "Ed frequently would end his remarks by saying 'It's nice to be important but it's more important to be nice, and that's what you Nebraskans are.' "

Although some might think that sounded "saccharine," Bereuter said, "I believe Ed really meant it. People responded to Ed Zorinsky with a real affinity and affection that was demonstrated again and again. We will really miss Ed Zorinsky and will miss his contributions to Omaha and to the country."

Representative Hal Daub of Omaha:

"Cindy and I are saddened by the untimely death of the senior U.S. senator from Nebraska, Edward Zorinsky. He had a successful career in public service that was admired by all, and he was loved and respected by Nebraskans. Our heartfelt condolences are extended to his wife, Cece, and his family. He will always be remembered for his work for our country."

Representative Virginia Smith of Chappell:

"Senator Zorinsky was an outstanding example of a person in one political party who was willing to work constructively with people in the other political party for the common good."

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

Colleagues and Friends Laud the Work and Courage of Senator Zorinsky

(By David C. Beeder)

"We lost a good friend," Senator Bob Dole of Kansas said Saturday about Senator Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska.

"He was a decent man," said Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate.

"We had a lot of things we worked on together," he said, "I know some of the Republicans would fuss at me when I would say good things about Ed Zorinsky. I'd tell them he's a friend of mine."

Although they often agreed on issues, Dole said, they had disagreements.

"Ed always had that little smile when there was a little mischief in his heart." Dole said.

farm bill

He said Zorinsky, a Democrat, "had a good relationship with almost everybody on our side.

"You could generally work it out with Ed," Dole said. "He wouldn't just slam the door."

Dole said Zorinsky, as ranking minority member of the Senate Agriculture Committee in 1985, could have blocked passage of the landmark farm law.

"If he had been out there holding it up, we wouldn't have a farm bill," Dole said.

Dole recalled Zorinsky's crucial vote on President Reagan's 1985 budget when Zorinsky gave Republicans the one vote they needed to pass the measure.

"We hammered out that export enhancement program in the budget fight when Ed voted with us," Dole said.

"What did Ed get? He got $2.5 billion for agriculture."

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who will lead a congressional delegation to Omaha Sunday for Zorinsky's funeral, described Zorinsky as "independent and courageous. . . . He will be missed."

Joining Byrd, and his wife, Erma, will be at least 15 members of the Senate, three House members and a number of spouses.

Included in the delegation will be Dole, Senator J.J. Exon of Nebraska and Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa.

Reagan has designated Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng to represent him at the service.

"He had a major impact on U.S. agricultural policy," Lyng said Saturday. "He will be sorely missed by all."

Exon said ZORINSKY, although best known for agricultural legislation, "played a good balancing role on the Foreign Relations Committee."

"He would normally go along with administration policies," Exon said. "To show how independent he was, he never would go along with them on contra policy."

Exon said the shock of ZORINSKY's death won't hit him fully until he sees ZORINSKY's empty seat in the Senate this week.

"We are going to miss his leadership role and seniority on the agriculture committee," Exon said.

ENORMOUS VOID

Senator Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., chairman of the agriculture committee, said he had been counting on ZORINSKY "as my right hand man . . . He is going to leave an enormous void."

Darwin Olofson, who retired as chief of the The World-Herald's Washington Bureau two years ago, recalled traveling to Nicaragua with ZORINSKY in 1979.

ZORINSKY made the trip to show his support for the newly installed Sandinista government after the overthrow of a dictatorship.

"He was the first member of Congress to support aid to the Sandinistas," Olofson said. "His thinking was that things could turn sour, but let's give it our best shot."

When Soviet influence on the Sandinistas became apparent in 1981, Olofson said, ZORINSKY was quick to discontinue his support.

"By 1982, he had turned down at least two offers to return to Nicaragua," Olofson said.

Some of ZORINSKY's Washington friends weren't involved in politics or journalism.

George Abraham, operator of Reeves Restaurant at 1209 F St., said ZORINSKY was a frequent customer and a sometime tennis partner.

"I was shaving at 4:30 this morning when I heard the news on the radio," Abraham said. "I almost cut myself. He was a wonderful friend."

Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, remembers ZORINSKY and his wife, Cece, from Washington parties they attended with the Wicks.

ZORINSKY and Wick also had a professional relationship stemming from ZORINSKY's assignment on the Foreign Relations Committee.

"I'm looking at my schedule for Monday," Wick said Saturday. "It reads, 4:30 p.m., Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY, 443 Russell Building, 224-6551."

Wick, a former professional pianist and a close friend of Reagan and the first lady, said the Wicks and the Zorinskys attended parties where the senator would sing songs that had been written for his annual appearances in the Omaha Press Club Ball.

"I played for him at a couple of parties, including one of ours," Wick said.

"The thing I remember about his singing was that he didn't have much of a voice, as few of us do," he said.

"But he had so much style and his delivery was so good that he was just a big hit."

Despite their personal friendship, Wick said, Zorinsky was a frequent Information Agency critic.

FAIRNESS

He said Zorinsky once sent him a nine-page letter about an Information Agency employee who later was fired.

Wick said he responded to Zorinsky's letter with a 200-page document, which admitted the deficiencies cited by Zorinsky.

"He told me at a hearing how refreshing it was to have a guy just level totally," Wick said. "That said a lot to me about his character.

"He was guided by fairness. He was really smart and had an entrepreneurial vigilance" over federal spending," Wick said.

KERREY LAUDS ZORINSKY FOR HELP

Former Governor, Bob Kerrey, who is spending the winter in California teaching at the University of California–Santa Barbara, returned Saturday to Nebraska to attend the funeral of Senator Edward Zorinsky.

"I grieve today the terrible loss of Senator Ed Zorinsky and my heart is with Cece and the entire family," Kerrey said in a statement he prepared before catching a flight to Nebraska.

"Senator Zorinsky was a man I never fully thanked for giving me so much," Kerrey said. "As Omaha's mayor during the tornado of 1975, he helped businesses like mine to rebuild," Kerrey said.

Kerrey was referring to his first restaurant, Grandmother's Skillet, which was destroyed in the tornado.

"As senior senator, he advised me first as an unknown candidate for governor and later as a struggling neophyte politician," Kerrey said. "As a friend he was always there when I needed him. Most of all he was a hard working fighter for me and all Nebraskans.

"He gave all of us much more than he received. Nebraska has lost one of her best, and we shall never be the same again."

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

OPPD to Senate: Zorinsky's Star Moved Only Up

The man once called "Eddy Z. Superstar" by the Omaha Press Club had a political career that took him from the Omaha Public Power District to the U.S. Senate.

Edward Zorinsky, U.S. senator, died Friday at Methodist Hospital after suffering a massive heart attack.

Zorinsky, born in Omaha Nov. 11, 1928, graduated from Central High School in 1945 in a class of 395.

He was a graduate of the same 1949 University of Nebraska class as former Governor Norbert Tiemann and entertainer Johnny Carson. He attended Creighton University for two years before going to UNL.

He received a pre-medical degree with majors in chemistry and zoology. He later took post-graduate classes in business administration at Harvard University.

In August 1950, he married Cece Rottman. They had three children, Barry, Jeffrey and Susan.

VENDING BUSINESS

Instead of going to medical school, ZORINSKY returned to Omaha and entered the vending machine business—H.Z. Vending and Sales Co.—with his father, Hymie.

In 1951, ZORINSKY unsuccessfully ran for Omaha Police Commissioner. He lost to Harold P. Caldwell.

He was appointed to the Nebraska Judicial Qualifications Commission in 1968 and was reappointed in 1971.

ZORINSKY unseated J. Richard Swenson from the Omaha Public Power District board of directors in 1968 to win his first elected office. Eugene Mahoney, former state senator and director of the State Game and Parks Commission, was his campaign manager.

ZORINSKY later admitted that he was goaded into running for the office by his wife.

"I used to come home, read the paper and watch the television news and complain like any other working man," he said in a 1968 interview. "Finally, my wife got tired of hearing the complaints and asked why I didn't do something about it."

1973 MAYORAL RACE

ZORINSKY entered the mayor's race in 1973 despite advice from many people to stay out. Mahoney recommended, along with former Mayors A.V. Sorensen and Eugene Leahy, that ZORINSKY not run. Running as a Republican, he defeated City Council President H.F. Jacobberger, 55,395 to 29,085.

A decisive administrator, ZORINSKY developed a "me-they" relationship with his City Council. Some members thought ZORINSKY was overstepping his executive bounds and didn't hesitate to speak their minds.

Neither did the mayor, who was at odds with the council as a result of repeated heated exchanges.

An observer of those years once said: "On his birthday one year, the council voted 4–3 to send him a birthday card. That was 4–3 against."

As mayor, ZORINSKY guarded Omaha's nickels and dimes. Robert Armstrong, who ran the Office of Management and Budget that ZORINSKY created, said at the time, "He turned in yearly budget surpluses during one of the worst recessions since the Depression."

PARTY SWITCH

In 1975, ZORINSKY switched from the Republican Party to the Democratic side to run in 1976 for the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Republican Roman L. Hruska. He defeated John Y. McCollister, 313,805 to 279,284.

ZORINSKY's biggest campaign asset was his "open-door" policy, observers said. On his first day as mayor he took his office door off its hinges and stored it in the City Hall basement.

A poll taken after his 1976 Senate race showed that more than 20 percent of those questioned cited ZORINSKY's open-door policy as the basis for their ZORINSKY vote.

ZORINSKY continued that policy in Washington.

Observers recalled one day when a young, blond boy waited in ZORINSKY's office. He had no appointment, but the senator greeted him, saying: "I'm sorry. Were you waiting for me?" and ushered the lad into his office.

In 1962, ZORINSKY sought re-election to the Senate and defeated Jim Keck, a former U.S. Air Force general, 363,350 to 155,760.

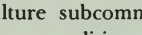
AG COMMITTEE

For a time when the Republicans controlled the Senate, he was the ranking Democrat on the Senate Agriculture Committee. In January, when the Democrats took control of the Senate after the 1986 elections, Senator Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., took the chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee. ZORINSKY was named to head the Agriculture subcommittee dealing with with corn, wheat, soybeans and other major commodities.

ZORINSKY said at the time that his appointment as chairman of that major subcommittee should lay to rest reports he heard in Nebraska that he would be punished by Democratic leaders for saying he would switch political parties if it would benefit Nebraska.

He also was named chairman of the new Foreign Relations subcommittee on terrorism.

Other survivors besides his wife and children include his mother, Sonia Zorinsky of Omaha.



[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 8, 1987]

BYRD, DOLE LEAD CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., will head the list of members of Congress traveling to Omaha from Washington for the funeral of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY, D-Neb.

Senator Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, will speak at the service at the request of Zorinsky's wife, Cece, a Zorinsky aide said.

Other Democratic senators who plan to attend are Quentin Burdick of North Dakota; Dennis DeConcini of Arizona; J.J. Exon of Nebraska; Tom Harkin of Iowa; Howell Heflin of Alabama; John Melcher of Montana; and Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio.

Republican senators who plan to attend, in addition to Dole and Hatch, are Mark Hatfield of Oregon; Chic Hecht of Nevada; James McClure of Idaho; Dan Quayle of Indiana; Alan Simpson of Wyoming; Ted Stevens of Alaska; Strom Thurmond of South Carolina; and Pete Wilson of California.

Members of the House who will travel from Washington for the service include Republican Representatives Virginia Smith of Chappell and Doug Bereuter of Utica. Representative Hal Daub of Omaha already is in the city.

Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng and William Ball III, assistant to the president for legislative affairs, will represent President Reagan.

A spokesman in ZORINSKY's office said he was checking reports that Howard Baker, White House chief of staff and former Senate majority leader, will attend the service.

Officers of the Senate planning to attend include the Reverend Richard Halversion, chaplain; Walter Stewart, secretary; Henri Giugni, sergeant at arms, and David Pratt, secretary to the Democratic majority.

[From the Lincoln (NE) Journal-Star, Mar. 8, 1987]

Flags Flying at Half-Staff as State Mourns Zorinsky

(By Staff Writers and News Wires)

Flags flew at half-staff throughout Nebraska Saturday in memory of Senator Edward Zorinsky, Nebraska's maverick senior senator, who died of a heart attack Friday night.

Zorinsky, 58, who had a history of heart trouble, was stricken after singing and dancing in the Omaha Press Club's gridiron show. The group's annual fund-raiser is a musical revue that pokes fun at current events.

"This is a time of mourning for Ed Zorinsky and time to give comfort to his family," said Governor Kay Orr, who asked Nebraskans to fly their flags at half-staff until sunset today.

Zorinsky, who switched from Republican to Democrat to run for the Senate in 1976 and then threatened to switch back last fall when it appeared the Republicans might retain control of the Senate, became ill less than 30 minutes after performing a song poking fun at his flirtation last year with a party switch.

"Can't you see I'm a great pretender, and changing parties my key. I'm a GOP cat dressed as a Democrat. My party's the majority," he sang to the tune of "The Great Pretender." He did a soft-shoe as he left the stage.

Zorinsky, born Nov. 11, 1928, was the son of a Russian Jewish immigrant. From 1947 to 1949, when he was a University of Nebraska student, he devoted his time away from the books to selling businesses leases for his family's wholesale tobacco and candy company, H–Z Vending, founded by his father, the late Hymie Zorinsky.

Zorinsky was fond of telling audiences that when his father arrived in Omaha, he knew only one word: "Job."

He received a bachelor's degree in chemistry and zoology from NU in 1949, and did postgraduate work at Harvard University in 1966 before returning to Omaha to run the family business.

Ten years later, he became the first Nebraska Democrat elected to the Senate since 1934.

Several weeks after being elected in 1976, Zorinsky considered resigning, but his wife, Cece, talked him out of it, he said in a newspaper interview.

He complained about the Senate's time-consuming voting procedures; "self-serving statements" by other senators; attention by his colleagues to housekeeping minutiae and efforts to persuade him to trade votes on the Senate floor.

Almost nine years later, in 1985, Zorinsky admitted to lingering feelings of frustration with the legislative branch of government and said he was considering a gubernatorial bid. But Nebraskans had made an investment in his years of seniority in the Senate, he said, and it would be "unconscionable" for him to throw away that investment.

Although he grew up in Nebraska's largest city with little knowledge of rural problems, his legacy may very well be his efforts in agriculture. The ranking Democrat on the Agriculture Committee, he pushed for programs to expand credit for hard-pressed farmers and speed up the electrification of rural areas. He expended considerable energy attacking the Carter administration's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union and became increasingly active in agricultural trade polices.

Zorinsky also was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, where his maverick tendencies made him a swing vote. Congressional Quarterly once de-

scribed him as supporting President Reagan more often than any Democratic senator outside the south. ZORINSKY was one of the Democrats who helped push Reagan's economic program through the Senate.

But he frequently joined with more liberal Democrats in opposing the administration's policies in Central America.

He attracted publicity for tightfistedness. He made an annual ceremony of returning to the U.S. Treasury the money he could have spent on staff salaries.

He wrote a bill eliminating the "not guilty by reason of insanity" defense and permitting instead a "guilty but insane" plea in federal criminal trials. A provision of his bill was included in the sweeping rewrite of federal criminal statutes in 1984.

During his performance Friday night at the gridiron show, ZORINSKY sang with animation and vigor, observers said.

Just before 10:30 p.m. he said he was feeling ill, and his wife gave him a nitroglycerin pill.

The Zorinskys then walked to the southeast exit of the Peony Park ballroom, saying they were going for some fresh air.

An ambulance was called, and paramedics put ZORINSKY on a heart monitor. He began to breathe on his own and his eyes were open when he was put inside the rescue unit.

Doctors at Methodist Hospital said his heart did not respond to a heart-stimulating device.

ZORINSKY began his political career as a member of the Omaha Public Power District board of directors, to which he was elected in 1968. In 1973 he was elected mayor of Omaha and served until his election to the Senate.

Besides his wife, ZORINSKY is survived by his sons, Barry and Jeffrey of Omaha; daughter, Susan Goodman of Omaha; mother, Sonia, of Omaha; sister, Ester Rice of Omaha; and two grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at 4 p.m. Sunday at Beth El Synagogue at 210 S. 49th St. in Omaha and burial will be at Beth El Cemetery.

[From the Lincoln (NE) Journal-Star, Mar. 8, 1987]

PRESIDENT, LEADERS LAUD ZORINSKY

(By Staff Writers and News Wires)

President Reagan on Saturday lauded the late Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY of Nebraska as a man of courage and principle who took an independent stand because of the strength of his convictions.

The president joined Senate leaders, Nebraska politicians and friends in saluting ZORINSKY and his years of service in Nebraska politics and the U.S. Senate.

"As mayor of Omaha and later as a U.S. senator, EDWARD ZORINSKY was a man of the people," Reagan said in a statement issued by the White House. "As a senator he had not only an open door, but an open mind—taking stands on issues because they were right, not because they were popular.

"A champion of the needs of farmers, ED ZORINSKY loved the people of Nebraska and felt genuinely honored to serve them. Indeed, they were extraordinarily well served by ED ZORINSKY."

The president announced that Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng will represent him at a memorial service for the senator Sunday afternoon in Omaha.

Other reaction to the senator's death:

Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va.: "Ed Zorinsky was dedicated to the people of his state and their service. He was independent and courageous."

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan.: "Rural America never had a better friend. Ed was a courageous, dedicated public servant who never stopped working for his constituents."

Senator J.J. Exon, D-Neb.: "He was a gallant fighter for Nebraska and the nation. As a close friend and co-worker, I feel a deep sense of personal loss that will come home even more next week when my partner's chair will be vacant on the Senate floor."

Representative Doug Bereuter, R-1st District: "Frequently, at the weekly Nebraska Breakfast, Ed Zorinsky would close his comments by saying, 'It's nice to be important, but it's more important to be nice. And that's what Nebraskans are all about.'

"To some people that may have seemed saccharine, but I believe that Ed sincerely felt that way, and that explains the affinity and affection that Nebraskans felt for him."

Representative Hal Daub, R-2nd District: "He had a successful career in public service that was admired by all, and he was loved and respected by Nebraskans."

Governor Kay Orr: "Our thoughts are with Cece and the family. We want to do whatever we can to help her mourn for Ed Zorinsky.

"It's always a shocking thing to lose anyone that you know. You always think you know someone well when you know them as a public figure."

State Senator Bernice Labedz, who worked as Zorinsky's secretary when he was mayor of Omaha and managed his Omaha office when he became senator: "He was wonderful to work for. When he took the door off his office, I knew he meant business. It made it difficult for me, but that's the way he worked."

Former Governor Bob Kerrey: "Senator Zorinsky was a man I never fully thanked for giving me so much. As Omaha's mayor during the tornado of 1975, he helped businesses like mine to rebuild.

"As a senior senator, he advised me first as an unknown candidate for governor and later as a struggling neophyte politician. As a friend he was always there when I needed him."

State Game and Parks Commission Director Eugene Mahoney, a former state senator and Zorinsky's key political mentor: "He had time for everyone. He wore himself out doing things for people. He loved people, and that's why he was so successful."

[From the Lincoln (NE) Journal-Star, Mar. 8, 1987]

Washington Didn't Understand Zorinsky

(By David Lynch)

The people here didn't understand Ed Zorinsky, and you can't really blame them.

The first thing he did when he arrived was to order the housekeeping staff to remove the door to his office. Six months later he told a reporter, who had

wandered through that open door without an invitation (none was ever required), that he was thinking of calling it quits and going back to Nebraska. The story resulting from that offhand comment sent tremors through Washington, where the thought of a U.S. senator voluntarily going back home because of frustration and the lack of stimulation was virtually unheard of.

Politically, ZORINSKY was an outsider in the town and a mainstreamer in Nebraska. Socially, he and his vivacious wife, Cece, dined with the creme de la creme of Washington society. The Zorinskys—he with the dry wit and she with the vibrant charm—were on everyone's guest list, here and in Nebraska.

To understand ZORINSKY, you have to remember he was a businessman first and a politician second, and because smart, honest business practices had served him so well early in his life, he kept on trying to apply them to politics. Those business practices served him well as mayor of Omaha. But the transition wasn't as smooth in the Senate.

ZORINSKY was difficult to label. Those who come close describe him as a conservative and a populist. His voting record was routinely the most conservative among Northern Democrats, yet on agriculture issues he was as liberal as anyone in the Senate. If ZORINSKY was anything, he was a pragmatist. He had little patience, but he was there day after day after day. In 1985, when the Senate Agriculture Committee, then the full Senate, and then the House-Senate Conference Committee, hammered out a farm bill, he often used humor to cut through the rhetoric and tedium surrounding the debate.

At one point, when things were totally deadlocked, ZORINSKY facetiously told his committee colleagues that he had called his mother every night to tell her about the progress on the farm bill and he was afraid he would have nothing to tell her that evening. Some hours later, the deadlock was broken and a vote of some import taken. Committee Chairman Senator Jesse Helms, R-N.C., announced passage of the motion by saying: "Now, Senator ZORINSKY, you'll have something to tell your mother when you call her tonight."

ZORINSKY was candid, and that, along with his lack of patience and pragmatism, sometimes got him in trouble. He would never shoot from the hip and give an instant analysis of national events. He absolutely refused to get into the "reaction game," but he would often volunteer comments and observations that were well worth the wait.

Because ZORINSKY switched from Republican to Democrat to run for the Senate, some people in Washington didn't trust his dedication to the Democratic Party. When asked, ZORINSKY said he was dedicated to the people of Nebraska and the party label didn't mean much to him. This caused Democrats to distrust him, Republicans to recruit him and reporters to check his political affiliation every day

Last fall, when every pundit was speculating on the Senate races and which party would control the Senate in 1987, ZORINSKY, befitting his candor and pragmatism, said he was considering changing parties if it would benefit Nebraska.

That typical ZORINSKY response gave political junkies something to talk about throughout the rest of the campaign season, created a dramatic element in the elections and angered the Democrats.

ZORINSKY never went beyond saying he was considering a party switch, and it eventually became clear—before the actual elections—that he didn't give it serious consideration.

[From the Lincoln (NE) Journal-Star, Mar. 8, 1987]

Into the History Books

Ed Zorinsky's fatal heart attack at age 58 will take some getting used to. In 10 years, Nebraska's senior U.S. senator had become very much a fixture in the consciousness of the people and the state he served.

His unrelenting focus on improving federal programs beneficial to farmers, his maverick personality and his fairly dependable support for Reagan administration policies—even if he was a Democrat—made Zorinsky a popular political personality in home precincts.

Republicans, who had turned up their nose at his 1976 Senate candidacy ambitions when he still was a registered Republican, later couldn't beat him with sticks, stones or a pair of aggressive electoral campaigns.

Nationally, Zorinsky may be remembered in different ways.

His initial contempt for Washington shocked the Capitol Hill crowd—and delighted constituents. Subsequently, the Zorinskys became much involved in Washington social life. His open-door office policy dumbfounded the practitioners of old-boy politics. Zorinsky figured prominently in historic change of ruling powers in Nicaragua during the Carter administration and then, like many others, soured on the direction of the new government in Managua.

For all his involvement on the national and international stage, the suspicion is that his public service which Zorinsky may have most prized was that as mayor of Omaha—and his effectiveness after Omaha was struck in May, 1975, by its second worst tornado in the 20th century. Omahans were right to feel permanently grateful for that executive leadership.

In death as in electoral life, Zorinsky changed Nebraska's political landscape. The person whom Governor Orr appoints to complete the remaining 21-plus months of Zorinsky's term will be a Republican, and someone with a very big leg up for winning a full six-year Senate term in 1988. Orr is one who can acutely understand how appointment may shape individual destinies—and in this situation, perhaps influence national affairs.

If the appointee were to the Republican Hal Daub—and there is a long tradition of one of Nebraska's two senators being from Omaha—that would automatically bring a special election in the Omaha-dominated 2nd Congressional District, too.

The Sunday Journal-Star extends condolences to the senator's grieving family. All of us are mortal; yet when a prominent public figure unexpectedly dies, the event makes one consider anew the fragility of life and everything that entails for associations, perspectives and values.

[From USA Today, Mar. 9, 1987]

Zorinsky: Farm Belt Gladiator Fought for Nebraska

(By Steve Marshall)

On Ed Zorinsky's first day as mayor of Omaha, Neb., he removed his office door.

That open-door policy became his trademark as he bucked Nebraska's Republican establishment and won a U.S. Senate race as a Democrat in 1976, becoming the first Democrat from Nebraska to hold that seat since 1934.

Zorinsky, 58, was buried Sunday in a wooden casket after a traditional Jewish funeral. Among the 1,000 mourners: a delegation of Senate members.

"He would stand up while others were cowardly in their shoes," Senator Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, said in eulogizing ZORINSKY.

ZORINSKY died Friday of cardiac arrest, shortly after spoofing his changing political alliances in a song and dance before the Omaha Press Club.

In a satire to the tune of the 1950s hit The Great Pretender, ZORINSKY made fun of his switch from the Republican Party to the Democrats. Last year, he hinted on a possible return to the GOP.

ZORINSKY, once a three-pack-a-day smoker, was hospitalized in Washington, D.C., in late 1985 after complaining of chest pains.

His motto was, "I don't vote Democrat or Republican—I vote for Nebraskans."

As Omaha mayor from 1973–1977, he was dubbed "Zorro" because he could emerge from controversy "smelling like a rose every time," an aide said.

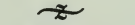
As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he studied the construction of U.S. embassies, and he criticized providing blueprints of the embassies to foreign contractors.

But Farm Belt issues were always a top priority.

He and his wife, Cecile ("Cece"), were regulars on the Washington social circuit. She writes a bimonthly "Letter from Washington" column for The Sun, a weekly paper in Lincoln, Neb.

Nebraska Democratic leader Tom Monaghan asked Republican Governor Kay Orr to appoint ZORINSKY's widow to serve the rest of his term, which expires in 1988.

Of his wife's gossipy column, ZORINSKY had said, "She doesn't give me advice on how to vote, and I have no censorship rights over what she writes."



[From the York (NE) News-Times, Mar. 9, 1987]

ZORINSKY'S WIT TO BE MISSED

(By Linda Harrison)

News is not a commodity that happens on a predictable basis. News happens when it darn well feels like it. And it's that unpredictability that newspaper people alternatively thrive on and are frustrated by every week.

Last Friday night was a slow news night, except for the major story coming from Zeebrugge, Belgium, where a British ferry had capsized, trapping and possibly killing hundreds of people inside. Because our area basketball games were over early, we set an 11 p.m. deadline. That means all the pages were to be back to the press crew by 11 p.m.—a typical spring-summer schedule.

But the major news story of Friday night for Nebraskans began to unfold just after 10:30 p.m. That's when Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY first began feeling ill and then suffered what is believed to be a massive heart attack that led to his death at 11:26 p.m.

I was shocked when, about 11:45 p.m. as I was watching television, a newscaster on Channel 7 from Omaha came on the air to tell about the Senator collapsing and the just-received word of his death. Dressed in a tuxedo—possibly just having come from the Omaha Press Club Gridiron Show where Senator ZORINSKY had been a performer that evening—he was visibly shaken as he announced the sad news. I couldn't believe what I was hearing.

I flipped through some other channels, but everyone seemed to be carrying rock videos or old movies—no other news about Nebraska's loss. I hurried up-

stairs to turn on the radio to be sure to catch the KFAB news at midnight. They had the details. It was true. Senator Edward Zorinsky was dead.

I met Ed Zorinsky when he campaigned for the Senate in 1982: I liked him for his record of fiscal conservatism and his wit. His act at the Omaha Press Club Friday night (he did a musical routine poking fun at the rumors last year that he might switch his party affiliation back to the Republicans) would have been in keeping with the picture I had of him.

During the 1982 campaign, I made appointments to spend a day–or at least a part of the day–with all the candidates for major offices in Nebraska—governor, senator, representative and state senator. The evening with Ed Zorinsky while he spoke at a York County Democratic dinner was one of the funniest.

Zorinsky pitched his politics, reflecting on his first six years in office, explaining the workings of the seniority system and quipping how his name put him at a distinct disadvantage right at the start because senators are inducted in alphabetical order to begin their climb in seniority. But during his first six years in office, he'd worked his way up from number 100 to number 47 for seniority—and he was proud of that.

In closing his speech, Zorinsky referred to his salesman father, who had always taught him to never leave without asking for the order. And the order he was looking for that night was votes.

Although campaigning can be serious business, Zorinsky knew how to go after what he wanted. With a smile on his face he said:

"If you like the way I've done things; mark a big 'X' by my name come election day.

"If you don't like me, put a little 'x' by my name."

Voters won't be able to give Ed Zorinsky their big X's or their little x's during the next election. I, for one, will miss his wit and humor in the next campaign.

And I know that Nebraskans across the state, regardless of their politics, will miss the man from Omaha who will be remembered for removing the door from his office and turning back thousands of dollars to the U.S. Treasury in unused staff salary allotments.

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 9, 1987]

Zorinsky Bid Fond Farewell

(By C. David Kotok)

With a handful of dirt and a single red rose, Cece Zorinsky performed the final burial blessing Sunday for her husband and Nebraska's senior U.S. senator, Edward Zorinsky.

Many of Zorinsky's Senate colleagues and other dignitaries had left the windswept grave on a hillside in Beth El Cemetery when Mrs. Zorinsky, followed by family members and friends, performed the final *mitzvah,* or blessing, of placing dirt over the simple wooden coffin.

The day that began bright and warm had turned gray and cold by the time more than 1,000 people, including 18 senators and Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng, crammed into Beth El Synagogue to hear Zorinsky eulogized as a man of honesty and integrity.

"He was gentle but tough," said the Reverend Richard Halverson, the U.S. Senate chaplain who flew to Omaha to participate in the traditional Jewish funeral service. "He was frugal and generous."

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a conservative Utah Republican and a Mormon, wore a ritual skull cap as he said of Zorinsky in his eulogy: "You could never categorize Ed, because he always did what he thought was right."

Rabbi Emeritus Myer S. Kripke recalled that as Omaha's mayor in the aftermath of the 1975 blizzard and tornado, Zorinsky "defeated nature. Nature's onslaughts were turned back."

"A ruthless attack of nature has taken him," Kripke said of Zorinsky's death Friday following a massive heart attack. "Nature has smitten him with its own private tornado."

As he looked around the sanctuary during the service performed in Hebrew and English, Kripke said it was appropriate that a senator and the Senate chaplain should participate. By doing so, Kripke said, the Omaha synagogue had been transformed into "a national House of God."

ALL THE PEOPLE

Those in the crowd, Kripke said, "represent all the people of Omaha, of the state of Nebraska and of the nation, from the president to the simplest of citizens."

Mourners began entering the synagogue at 2:30 p.m. and filled it by 3:30, when the Washington dignitaries arrived on two Strategic Air Command buses for the 4 p.m. funeral.

Across the front row facing the alter were Democratic Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd and his wife and Republican Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole. Sitting together in the first row were one of the Senate's most conservative members, Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., and one of its most liberal, Christopher Dodd, D-Conn.

They faced the honorary pallbearers, a group of Zorinsky's friends and prominent Nebraskans sitting on seats usually reserved for the choir. Sitting behind the honorary pallbearers, on the topmost choir row looking over the congregation, was a row of ordinary citizens seated there because of the overflow crowd.

FAMILY

The Zorinsky family, including Mrs. Zorinsky, the late senator's mother, Sonia, and his sister, Esther Rice, entered the sanctuary at 3:58 p.m.

As Mrs. Zorinsky took her seat in the front pew, a corner of the American flag covering Zorinsky's coffin draped over her crossed leg.

Cantor Emil Berkovits opened the service with a soulful chant in Hebrew of the 23rd Psalm. Rabbi Paul Drazen then read the English translation of the psalm, which begins: "The Lord is my shepherd."

"Jewish tradition tells us that we must not be morose," said Drazen, who welcomed Halverson, Hatch and Kripke to "build a monument of memory to his life."

Mrs. Zorinsky, head erect and jaw set, listened as Halverson compared Zorinsky to "a one-man army."

Hatch, who entered the Senate with Zorinsky after they won election in 1976, described the friendship they established. He struck a light note in de-

scribing what they did late one night in Tokyo near the end of a 19-day worldwide trip.

Zorinsky had become tired of the gourmet dinners in the various countries they had visited, Hatch said. When they reached Tokyo, Zorinsky demanded that they hunt for a McDonalds.

The search succeeded, with the two senators having "two hamburgers and two vanilla shakes—each."

TRUE REPRESENTATIVE

During those travels, Hatch said, Zorinsky was "a true representative of Nebraska. . . . Ed loved the people of Nebraska."

In the Senate, he said, Zorinsky "had the guts to stand up to others. . . . You could rely on his word."

Kripke completed the official tributes by saying Zorinsky's political career was marked by an attitude toward people of "I am your servant."

In fighting for farmers and ranchers, Kripke said, Zorinsky dealt with an important question: "Can we afford to let our cultivators go hungry?"

The crowd rose for the final prayer 35 minutes after the service had begun. Mrs. Zorinsky placed her right hand on the side of the coffin as two members of the armed forces honor guard from Washington moved the casket out of the synagogue.

A white-gloved honor guard of Omaha police officers and Douglas County deputy sheriffs stood outside.

The caravan of cars stretched for a mile during the 30-minute trip from the synagogue at 49th and Farnam Streets to the cemetery at 84th and L Streets.

At the cemetery, where all graves are identified with identical ground-level markers, Jewish traditions blended with the protocol of a state funeral.

THREE VOLLEYS

A military honor guard fired three volleys into the air. "Taps" played as 250 people—including the Washington delegation, Governor Orr and former Governor Bob Kerrey—crowded around the family and the grave.

The members of the honor guard representing the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard then formally folded the flag.

The officer in charge of the detail presented the flag, folded into a triangle, to Mrs. Zorinsky. "Thank you," Mrs. Zorinsky softly told the officer, who responded with a white-gloved salute.

Mrs. Zorinsky clutched the flag to her body as she stood in a gray overcoat and pink muffler over her black suit and white blouse.

Drazen and Kripke then recited, with the family, the mourners' Kaddish prayer extolling God.

As the casket bearing the Star of David as its only ornament was lowered, many at the graveside left. Mrs. Zorinsky lingered, her daughter Suzan constantly at her side, until all who wished to participate in the final *mitzvah* had cast dirt into the grave.

The family will observe a week of mourning.

[From the York (NE) News-Times, Mar. 9, 1987]

Nebraskans Mourn Zorinsky

Senator Edward Zorinsky, eulogized as a "man of integrity" who fought for Nebraska and farmers, was laid to rest under a pine tree at Beth El Cemetery.

About 1,200 mourners attended funeral services Sunday for Zorinsky, a second-term Democrat who died of a heart attack Friday.

His wife, Cece, and other family members sat in a pew in Beth El Synagogue across the aisle from 18 U.S. senators, who wore black skullcaps.

Zorinsky's wood casket, decorated with a Star of David, was draped with an American flag.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., and Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, representing President Reagan, were among those attending.

"You could never really categorize Ed because he always did the things he believed were right," Senator Orrin Hatch, R-Utah.

"He was a man of integrity who left a legacy of honesty," Hatch said.

Hatch told of taking a trip with Zorinsky in which they visited China and Japan, eating plenty of oriental food. In Tokyo, Zorinsky decided he wanted American food and found a McDonald's restaurant where he and Hatch ordered hamburgers and vanilla milk shakes.

"He was a terrific advocate for Nebraska," Hatch said. "Everywhere he went he advocated for his home state. He was an advocate for the farmers; he never let you down."

Zorinsky, 58, was the second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Agriculture Committee and chairman of its commodities subcommittee.

The senator also was eulogized by Beth El Rabbi Emeritus Myer S. Kripke and Senate Chaplain the Reverend Richard Halverson.

"I think I've never known a more gentle man, a more beautiful man," Halverson said. "He loved and he cared and he took his tasks seriously."

Kripke said, "His feeling was, 'I am your servant,' and his logo was the open door."

One of Zorinsky's first acts when he took office as mayor of Omaha in 1973 was to remove the door from his office to show he welcomed the opinions of his constitutents.

Zorinsky was buried under a pine tree at Beth El Cemetery. A military honor guard fired a salute and a bugler played "Taps." Mrs. Zorinsky kissed a red rose and dropped it into the grave during the final blessing.

Representatives from each branch of the armed services were pallbearers. Zorinsky served 14 years in the Military Police Courts Reserve, reaching the rank of captain.

Zorinsky died after performing in the Omaha Press Club show, where he sang a song lampooning his political life.

He was elected mayor of Omaha as a Republican. He switched to the Democratic party in 1976 and was elected to the U.S. Senate.

Zorinsky is survived by his wife; two sons, Barry and Jeffrey; a daughter, Suzan Goodman; his mother, Sonia; a sister, Esther Rice; and two grandchildren, all of Omaha.

Goveror Kay Orr, who attended the funeral, must appoint someone to serve the remaining two years of Zorinsky's term. Mrs. Orr, a Republican, said she would begin work on that decision today.

[From the Lincoln (NE) Star, Mar. 9, 1987]

Ed Zorinsky Eulogized as Man Who Loved Life

(By Mike Mulvey)

Amid mournful Hebrew chants and high praise from friends and colleagues, Senator Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska was laid to rest Sunday.

Approximately 1,000 people jammed Beth El Synagogue to hear Zorinsky, 58, eulogized as a man who loved life, his family and the people of Nebraska he served in the U.S. Senate the past 10 years.

Zorinsky's wife, Cece, and other family members sat in a pew across the aisle from 18 of Zorinsky's fellow senators. Zorinsky's body lay in a plain wood casket draped with an American flag.

"Ed Zorinsky was a terrific advocate of Nebraska," Said Senator Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, during the 45-minute service. "He was a man I consider to be truly one of the finest U.S. senators."

Hatch said Zorinsky will be remembered for a keen sense of humor, devotion to his family and the ability to follow his own conscience in the Senate.

"You could never really categorize Ed because he always did the things he believed were right," Hatch said.

"He was a terrific advocate for Nebraska. Everywhere he went he advocated for his home state. He was an advocate for the farmers; he never let you down."

"He was a good representative for our country," Hatch said. "He set a good example.

"He had the guts to stand up and do what needed to be done. I saw him stand up when other people were cowering in their shoes."

Zorinsky was the second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Agriculture Committee and was chairman of its commodities subcommittee.

Elected Mayor of Omaha as a Republican in 1973, Zorinsky switched to the Democratic Party in 1976 and was elected to the first of two Senate terms.

The Senator was also eulogized by Myer S. Kripke, rabbi-emeritus of Beth El, and the Reverend Richard Halverson, Senate Chaplain.

"The nation has lost an illustrious son, one who had made a difference," said Kripke.

"I don't think I've ever known a more gentle man, a more beautiful man," said Halverson. "He was generous and tough. He was frugal and caring."

Halverson said Zorinsky moved through the Senate like a second home. "He almost flowed as he moved from place to place," the chaplain said.

At his wife's request, Zorinsky's funeral was a traditional Jewish service that included the chanting of psalms by a cantor. And the guest book read like a who's who in local, state and national politics.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., and Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, representing President Reagan, were among those attending.

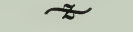
Also attending were Governor Kay Orr and a number of state senators, including Omaha Senator Bernice Labedz, who once worked for Zorinsky.

At the end of the service, one man turned to another and said: "Our friend, Ed, he made quite a place for himself, didn't he?"

Zorinsky died of a massive heart attack Friday night after performing in the annual Omaha Press Club's gridiron show, in which he sang a song lampooning his political life.

He is survived by his wife; two sons, Barry and Jeffrey; a daughter, Suzan Goodman; his mother, Sonia; a sister, Esther Rice, and two grandchildren, all in Omaha.

Burial followed at Beth El Cemetery, Representatives from each branch of the armed services served as pallbearers. ZORINSKY served 14 years in the Military Police Courts Reserve, attaining the rank of captain.



[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 10, 1987]

COUNCIL PAYS TRIBUTE TO ZORINSKY

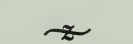
The late EDWARD ZORINSKY was honored by the City Council Tuesday in a resolution sponsored by Mayor Simon and Councilman Richard Takechi.

"The City Council, on behalf of itself, Mayor Bernie Simon, and all the citizens of the city, does hereby express its profound sorrow and deepest regret to the loss of the Honorable EDWARD ZORINSKY," the resolution states.

The resolution, which will be sent to Cece Zorinsky, wife of the former senator and Omaha mayor, also states:

"EDWARD ZORINSKY was a consummate statesman, having devoted nearly the last 20 years of his life to dedicated service to the citizens of the city and the state . . .

"His political career could best be summarized in the words of President Ronald Reagan, who remembered EDWARD ZORINSKY as 'a champion of the needs of the farmers. ED ZORINSKY loved the people of Nebraska and felt genuinely honored to serve them.' "



[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 10, 1987]

ZORINSKY'S LAST LEGISLATION WAS CHOLESTEROL RESOLUTION

(By David C. Beeder)

A resolution urging Americans to check their blood cholesterol was Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY's final legislative act his office said Monday.

ZORINSKY, who died of a heart attack Friday, collected more than the 51 signatures required for passage Feb. 26.

Senator John Breaux, D-La., newly elected in November, was one of those ZORINSKY persuaded to co-sponsor the measure.

Breaux said Monday he asked ZORINSKY why he was sponsoring the resolution, which designates April 5-11 as National Know Your Cholesterol Week.

"I've got a bad cholesterol problem," Breaux quoted ZORINSKY as saying. "It's the worst in the Senate."

Cholesterol is one of the fatty substances that, under certain circumstances, builds up in blood vessels.

In a floor speech on his bill, ZORINSKY said:

"Americans have already begun to focus their attention on the importance of monitoring their cholesterol levels.

"By working together we are certain to improve our nation's cardiac health."

ZORINSKY drafted the legislation at the request of Phil Sokolof, president of Phillips Manufacturing Co., Omaha, a building materials firm.

"It's a beautiful story," Sokolof said in a telephone interview. "It's a tribute to him."

He said he and ZORINSKY were long-time friends.

"He had been fighting high cholesterol for years," Sokolof said. "He liked to eat, especially being on the Washington circuit."

Sokolof said passage of the resolution set the stage for National Know Your Cholesterol Week, when the Sokolof-sponsored National Heart Savers Association will finance free cholesterol testing of 435 members of Congress and the 20,000 people employed on Capitol Hill.

He said testing will be conducted April 1 to 10 in cooperation with the offices of the House and Senate physicians.

REDUCED LEVEL

Sokolof, 65, said he suffered a heart attack in 1965.

He said he followed his physician's advice to reduce his cholesterol and has had no heart problems since then.

"I had a cholesterol level of 290 to 300," he said, "It is now about 190."

Sokolof said more than half of all Americans have a level exceeding 200.

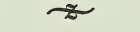
Cholesterol levels rise with age, as do acceptable levels, he said.

Sokolof said his foundation, launched with his personal donation of $1 million, has sponsored free testing in Grand Island, Neb., and Columbus, Neb., and in Norfolk, Neb., where participants were charged $2 each to see whether testing could be made self-sustaining.

He said 8,300 people participated in a 15-day test in Norfolk, a town of 20,000, compared with 11,300, in Columbus, population 18,000.

Testing over five days in Grand Island, population 38,000, attracted 8,500 people, he said.

Sokolof said his foundation soon will offer $2 tests in Findlay, Ohio, and Brockton, Mass., in the hope that testing someday will be nationwide.



[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, March 10, 1987]

SENATOR ZORINSKY—WHAT OTHERS SAID

ED ZORINSKY's fatal heart attack at age 58 will take some getting used to. In his 10 years in office, Nebraska's senior U.S. senator had become very much a fixture in the consciousness of the people and the state he served.

His unrelenting focus on improving federal programs beneficial to farmers, his maverick personality and his fairly dependable support for Reagan administration policies—even if he was a Democrat—made ZORINSKY a popular political personality in home precincts.

Nationally, ZORINSKY may be remembered in different ways. His initial contempt for Washington shocked the Capitol Hill crowd—and delighted constituents. His open-door office policy dumbfounded the practitioners of old-boy politics.

All of us are mortal; yet when a prominent public figure unexpectedly dies, the event makes one consider anew the fragility of life and everything that entails for associations, perspectives and values.

—SUNDAY JOURNAL-STAR

Within the space of a very short time Friday night, Governor Kay Orr was left with what may be one of the biggest decisions of her 2-month-old administration—chosing a successor for Senator Edward Zorinsky.

Zorinsky's death Friday evening after suffering a massive heart attack at the Omaha Press Club show came as a shock to all Nebraskans. But through the aftermath of the shocking news, one of the first questions on most people's minds had to be: Who will be the next senator for Nebraska?

Mrs. Orr was correct to put off thinking about a successor until after Zorinsky's funeral. Now with the light of day comes the reality that a decision will need to be made—and made with all judicious speed—in order to assure Nebraskans of the representation they need in the Senate.

Democratic State Party Chairman Tom Monaghan said he was "dismayed" at the fact Republicans had begun talking about Zorinsky's possible successor. "I just think it's inappropriate," he was quoted as saying. "They're dancing on his grave before he's buried."

What seems inappropriate here is Monaghan's comments. No one is celebrating because Nebraska lost a man who worked hard for the state and the city of Omaha before that.

But Nebraskans must be realistic. Life goes on. And it's more than obvious that the best interests of Nebraskans can only be served by choosing a qualified successor at the soonest possible juncture.

—York News-Times

In a way, it is appropriate that Senator Ed Zorinzky died shortly after performing on stage during the annual Omaha Press Club ball. After all, it was on the stage of public service that Zorinsky made his mark. He was a showman—in a good sense of the word—and his performances were motivated by what he believed his constituents wanted and deserved.

Someday, when the scores are all tallied. Zorinsky may rank as an effective and influential public servant. But there's no need to delay in declaring him a fine showman who knew what would play well back home in Nebraska.

—Kearney Daily Hub

Nebraska has lost one of its most colorful political figures. Few will forget Ed Zorinsky, and no replacement is likely to match his maverick style in the U.S. Senate.

It is not quite correct to say that Zorinsky pricked the conscience of the Senate. He was more like a thorn in its side, always present to cut down the egotistical and the greedy, dismay the extremely partisan and puzzle those trying to guess on which side of an issue he would land.

That independence made Zorinsky popular with a broad segment of the populace for whom party loyalty has little meaning. It made it possible for the Republican mayor of Omaha to switch to the Democratic Party when it appeared Republican loyalists would deny him support for the U.S. Senate, and then defeat the favored Republican candidate, Representative John Y. McCollister.

In doing so, he became the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Nebraska in 42 years. Six years later he won two-thirds of the votes to trounce two opponents in his re-election bid. Senator Zorinsky will be missed.

—Grand Island Daily Independent

Ed Zorinsky, our dearly departed U.S. senator from Nebraska, was an honorable man who put the people and his country first.

This sturdy independence made him a so-called maverick in some quarters where partisan politics often was the game of the day. He voted his conscience on what he thought was best for the country and the people he represented.

Ed Zorinsky was long on courage and integrity, and was a warm and friendly human being as well. As a public servant, he will be missed sorely in both Washington and Nebraska. We can only hope that his appointed successor will try to follow the splendid example he set.

—Beatrice Daily Sun

The governor of Nebraska faces a tough task brought on by unpleasant circumstances—filing the vacancy in the U.S. Senate created by the death of Senator Edward Zorinsky.

For now, the governor should appoint someone who will pledge not to run for election in 1988. A caretaker senator who can command instant respect for the remainder of Zorinsky's term is needed. One person comes to mind as a perfect choice for that role.

It is Zorinsky's political partner, someone who has been at his side through his entire political career, who has worked as a volunteer in his Washington office and who is known and respected by other senators. Cece Zorinsky, the senator's widow, is the best choice available to Governor Orr.

—Nebraska City News-Press

With Ed Zorinsky, issues and causes were more important than political parties.

The political wisdom of the era indicated that a Jewish Omahan with a Polish name would not fare well in outstate precincts. His independent spirit, candor and personal appeal won the favor of Nebraskans just as it had the people in his hometown. It was one more indication of the unusual temperament of Nebraska voters—while the majority is allied with the Republican Party, they exhibit little regard for a party line.

Senator Zorinsky, struck down suddenly Friday because of defective heart, represented the people of the state in that independent spirit. He supported a Republican president on many occasions; he resisted the discipline that Democratic Senate leaders would like to have imposed on him from his earliest days in office, when he exhibited little patience with time-consuming traditions in the Capitol and was bothered by the lack of real accomplishment.

The best tribute of many received, from President Reagan to his neighbors in Omaha, was that expressed by his wife of 36 years, Cece. "He made a difference. . . . He made an impression on his state and his nation." She was very much a part of that impression, as a loyal companion, campaign helper and volunteer aide in his Senate office in Washington.

The state has lost a valuable citizen who, at 58, should have had many more years to make an even greater "difference."

—Norfolk Daily News

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 10, 1987]

Legislators Honor Zorinsky With Words, Resolution

(By Henry J. Cordes)

Late U.S. Senator Edward Zorinsky was remembered on the floor of the Legislature Tuesday as a man of integrity and honesty who was willing to make difficult decisions in difficult times.

"He was a very generous person and an advocate of agriculture even though he was a city kid who grew up in Omaha," said Senator Bill Barrett of Lexington, speaker of the Legislature. "I think he was a great senator for Omaha, Nebraska and the United States."

The Legislature Tuesday unanimously passed a resolution praising Zorinsky, who died of a heart attack in Omaha Friday night.

Senator Bernice Labedz of Omaha, a longtime friend of Zorinsky who served as his executive secretary when he was mayor, introduced Legislative Resolution 45. She choked with emotion as she began speaking, and Barrett, the resolution's co-sponsor, took over.

"I wanted to say so many nice things about him. I knew that was going to happen," she said afterward. "He just did his job well."

Barrett said Zorinsky was a gentle man who was tough when he needed to be.

Senator Loran Schmit of Bellwood recalled being introduced to Zorinsky when Zorinsky was a candidate for the Omaha Public Power District board in the late 1960s.

He said Zorinsky was not one to vote the party line, instead voting for what was right for Nebraska. "He caused his party some concern, much to the joy of Republicans like me," Schmit said.

Omaha Senator Carol Pirsch praised Zorinsky's work as mayor when a tornado and blizzard hit the city in 1975. "He was the epitome of honesty and integrity," she said.

Schmit said it is particularly difficult to lose Zorinsky when agriculture is in the throes of its worst depression in 50 years. "There ought to be more like him," he said.

LR 45 reads:

Whereas, Nebraska's senior United States Senator Edward Zorinsky, died Friday, March 6, 1987; and

Whereas, Senator Zorinsky was first elected to public office in 1968 and served as a director of the Omaha Public Power District, mayor of the City of Omaha and United States Senator; and

Whereas, Senator Zorinsky was a man noted for his integrity, honest, and willingness to make difficult decisions in times of crisis; and

Whereas, Senator Zorinsky's record as a public servant is filled with many accomplishments and achievements which have resulted in a better life for Nebraskans; and

Whereas, Senator Zorinsky's passing is mourned by national, state, and local leaders who have taken note of his outstanding record; and

Whereas, Senator Zorinsky's love for the people of this state was evident from his actions and commitment to serve their needs; and

Whereas, Senator Zorinsky's untimely and tragic death is mourned by his widow, Cece; two sons, Barry and Jeffrey; a daughter, Suzan Goodman; his mother, Sonia; a sister, Esther Rice; and two grandchildren.

Now therefore be it resolved by the members of the 90th Legislature of Nebraska, First Session: 1. That the members of the Legislature express their

sympathy to the family of Senator Zorinsky. 2. That a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Senator Zorinsky."

[From the Lincoln (NE) Star, Mar. 11, 1987]

Zorinsky Praised for Independence of Word, Deed

The late Senator Edward Zorinsky drew praise as an independent thinker and a senator who put the interests of his state foremost during speeches on the Senate floor Tuesday.

Senator J. James Exon, D-Neb. said Zorinsky never worried about people labeling him a conservative because of some of his stands on issues.

"Almost all stories about Ed Zorinsky mentioned the fact that he was considered a maverick," Exon said. "I'm sure Ed considered that a compliment, for he fought for what he thought was in the best interest of the people of his state and the nation. If it took a maverick to get that job done, Ed Zorinsky was willing to play that role."

Zorinsky, who died Friday in Omaha, was remembered in speeches on both floors of Congress.

Senate majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said Zorinsky always displayed "independence, tenacity and dedicated work."

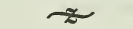
Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., recalled that Zorinsky was the only Democrat to side with a Republican majority during a crucial 50–49 budget vote in May, 1985.

Representative Hal Daub, R-Neb., who is seeking an appointment from Governor Kay Orr to replace Zorinsky, said nearly everyone he spoke with in Omaha last weekend has fond memories of Zorinsky.

"The outpouring of grief and sympathy last weekend said much about Senator Zorinsky," Daub said.

Representative Doug Bereuter, R-Neb., who also is seeking an appointment from Orr, said, "Ed Zorinsky was a man of great personal integrity. In the eight years I have served in Congress, I have never heard an unpleasant word about him."

Meanwhile, in Zorinsky's office, staff members began "the process of sorting things out," said Art Jaeger, Zorinsky's press secretary. He said that besides answering questions about how and where to send memorials, the staff has begun gathering and organizing Zorinsky's personal belongings.



[From the Lincoln (NE) Star, Mar. 11, 1987]

He Won Our Affection, Then He Was Gone

(By Don Walton)

It was like a great painting or tableau.

People sat shoulder to shoulder and lined the walls, silent, motionless, clothed in dark colors beneath tall windows whose blinds held out most of the afternoon light.

At the front were the only vivid colors in the room: red, white and blue. A flag.

A flag draped over a casket.

Ed Zorinsky, alive and vibrant on Friday night, would be buried in an hour, before dusk on a cloudy, chilly, windy Sunday.

So sudden.

His friends were there in the room—the mighty with the familiar faces that you see on the evening news and the common, people who had worked with and for him, acquaintances, his hometown buddies and pals.

You could tell which of the men were not regulars at the synagogue. Their black yarmulkes rested uncertainly on their heads, sometimes with a peak at the top.

An hour earlier, Gene Mahoney, Ed's lifetime friend, had stood just inside the door.

They were much more than political allies, Zorinsky liked to tell stories about the times he accompanied Mahoney on his rounds back in the days when Mahoney was a vice cop. Funny, sometimes harrowing tales.

Bernice Labedz, another of Zorinsky's closest friends, one who often worked with and for him, sat in the sixth row. When she left her seat briefly before the ceremony and walked past the casket, she placed one hand on it gently.

Cece Zorinsky, followed by the rest of the family, walked in when it was time to begin. She sat down in the front row, right next to the casket. She always had been there at his side.

"My secret weapon," Ed Zorinsky used to say of his wife, the vivacious woman whose smile could light a room.

There was something special between Zorinsky and Omaha, too, a bond of deep affection. He won the city's heart forever when he was mayor.

When he decided to run for the Senate in 1976, Omaha's Democratic voters virtually handed him the nomination of his suddenly adopted new party with such an outpouring of support they overrode the choice of other Democrats in the state who heavily favored Hess Dyas.

Then Omaha made its choice in the general election between its Republican congressman, John McCollister, and its "Democratic" mayor, Ed Zorinsky. No contest. Enter Senator Zorinsky.

That bond of affection was never broken.

I had lunch with Zorinsky several times at Cascio's in Omaha, and the scene was always the same. It would take Zorinsky several minutes to reach his table and it often took 20 minutes for him to work his way back out of the steak-house after he had eaten.

People waved, people stood to shake hands, people came over to talk.

A few called him "Senator."

But mostly it was "Ed."

And "Eddie."

On the week that Zorinsky wrote political history by winning the first Democratic Senate victory in Nebraska in 42 years, I lunched with him and his dad, Hymie, who died six years ago.

"What do you think of a son who leaves the family business to become a politician?" the elder Zorinsky asked me, casting a scolding look at his son, the senator-elect.

"You don't sound like you voted for him," I responded, kidding.

"No one will ever know," Hymie Zorinsky said.

I think he voted for him. Nearly everyone else in Omaha always did.

Zorinsky was a virtual unknown in western and central Nebraska when he was elected. He used to say all he knew about agriculture when he took office was what he saw in the supermarket.

That changed.

Zorinsky decided to learn about agriculture, to understand its needs, and to represent Nebraska's farmers on the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The urban mayor became a farm state senator.

And the rest of Nebraska began to respond to him with affection, too.

When Zorinsky won re-election in 1982, he swept through outstate Nebraska like a prairie storm. He won a second term by more than 200,000 votes. In Nebraska, that kind of margin lies somewhere between a landslide and acclamation.

He had become the most popular political figure in the state, running ahead of everyone in citizen approval survey.

He drove when we went to lunch the last time.

Heading back into downtown Omaha, he marveled, as he often did, about how honored he felt to sit in the Senate, even after 10 years.

One of just 100 people in the land, he said.

More than that, Ed.

One of a kind.

[From the Deshler (NE) Rustler, Mar. 11, 1987]

Smoke Rings

(Comments and Observations by the Editor)

The sudden death of Senator Edward Zorinsky last Friday evening was a real shock. Although the Senator and I were never personal friends, we were acquaintances and he cooperated several times on matters relative to city business. I first met Senator Zorinsky about 38 years ago. While operating the appliance store in Deshler, Erwin Uphoff and I purchased a juke box and pinball machine route. Occasionally it was necessary to purchase either repairs or replacement equipment, and the supplier was Hymie Zorinsky, who operated the HZ Vending Machine Company in Omaha. It was there that I first met his son, Ed, the late Senator.

After selling the vending machines in 1950, it was a good many years before I met the Senator again, and this occurred about 10 years ago when he and I were waiting for appointments in the outer office of an auditing firm in Omaha. The both of us were using the services of the same accounting firm. After that, our acquaintance was renewed by correspondence relative to City matters, and an occasional meeting in Omaha. Senator Zorinsky and representative Virginia Smith were cut from the same cloth because both the Senator and Representative Smith, whom I have extolled before, consider the best interests of the voters who support them.

Senator Zorinsky established a record of integrity and fairness in Washington during his years in office. He was a good and kindly man, holding in high esteem the office to which he was elected. At his funeral service, he was eulogized by Democrats and Republicans alike. He will be missed. His death at the age of 58 once again reminds us of the fragility of life.

[From the Imperial (NE) Republican, Mar. 12, 1987]

Senator Ed Zorinsky's Voice Will Be Missed

(By Loral Johnson)

Nebraskans will miss the influencial voice of Edward Zorinsky in the United States Senate. His unexpected death from a heart attack Friday night ended a 10 year career in the Senate as well as other public and business service before that.

It is difficult to realize how fragile life is. During the past week I attended a governmental affairs conference of the National Newspaper Association in Washington D.C. During a Congressional reception Wednesday night I had the opportunity to visit personally with Senator Zorinsky. As the second ranking Democrat on the Senate Agriculture Committee, he was very positive in his effort to promote legislation serving the best interests of agriculture in Nebraska.

Having seen and visited with him just two days before, you can imagine the feeling of shock when the front page of the Saturday Washington Post disclosed his sudden death in Omaha the evening before.

Senator Zorinsky was a real friend of Nebraska farmers. Although he came from the metropolitan Omaha area, his most significant work in the senate was farm legislation. He fought figorously for a farm program which would benefit farmers of this state. We feel that he obtained more for Nebraskans than they would otherwise have realized from Washington.

With such a small percentage of this country's population now in active farming it is important to have a senator who refuses to back off from farm policy which would devastate rural America. Senator Zorinsky was that kind of person. Nebraskans and farmers of the entire nation will miss him.

[From the Houston (TX) Jewish Herald Voice, Mar. 12, 1987]

Senator Edward Zorinsky Dead at 58

Senator Edward Zorinsky, the only Jewish candidate ever to win election in Nebraska, was eulogized at traditional services at Omaha's Beth El Synagogue as a staunch advocate of farmers and American agriculture. He was called "a true public servant" by President Reagan in a White House statement.

More than a thousand mourners, including a score of senators who span the political spectrum from most liberal to most conservative, attended the rites in the synagogue, whose normal capacity is about 500. Representatives of the military forces were among those present. He had served 14 years in the U.S. Army Reserve.

Zorinsky, 58, died of a heart attack on Friday night, Mar. 6, after performing in the Omaha Press Club show in which he satirized himself as "the great pretender" in reference to his political flexibility. His demise reduced the number of Jewish senators to seven.

Traditional services, held on Sunday, Mar. 8, were conducted by Rabbi Paul Drazen. They were arranged for the first day after the Sabbath in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Zorinsky, who asked that they not be deferred to accommodate mourners from distant places. A Senate aide to Zorinsky said she wanted the service to be "the kind of funeral a Jewish family normally has".

Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng represented President Reagan at the funeral.

[From the Hemingford (NE) Ledger, Mar. 12, 1987]

Senator Ed, a Fine Man

This writer was serving as county chairman of his political party over a decade ago when he got a call from a couple campaigners/advance men, Jim Wolf and Wayne Ziebarth.

"We'll have Ed Zorinsky landing there by helicopter Saturday during your county fair. Can you meet us and introduce him around?"

We knew of the former Omaha Mayor who'd taken his door off the hinges in Nebraska's No. 1 city when he took office—and showed his concerns and organizational abilities during that city's devasting tornado during his term of office.

We met him at the fair, introduced him to several farmers, ranchers and bidders at the livestock auction ring and had little time to visit with him personally. Last one we introduced him to was rancher Earl Henderson, a man who talks little and quietly. Ed carried on quite a conversation with Earl while the two advance men followed by suggestion and bought a calf in the candidate's name. Earl said later, "That there's a pretty fair man. I like what he said."

Later, the writer had many conversations with Ed. In Omaha, in Lincoln, and mostly by telephone in Washington D.C. The candidate worked very hard and surprised many by being elected senator—Nebraska's senior senator, at that. But he didn't surprise any Nebraskans when he amazed his colleagues by announcing his thoughts about the senate right away—and again taking the door to his office off the hinges. He really meant it, he wanted to listen to everyone.

Later on, he amazed them many times. This Republican turned Democrat voted how he believed best served his constituents, his state, his country. Not according to party leaders or presidents. He further amazed his fellow senators by habitually turning back more money to the U.S. Teasury than any other public servant in office expenses saved. And this metropolitan native became one of the strongest voices for the U.S. (and Nebraska) farmers, getting powerful positions on Senate agricultural committees.

You could call him a maverick. Not this writer. He was one of the most honest, fearless, humble and true public servants this state and nation has seen in any office. Senator Ed Zorinsky was just as faithful to his town, his state and his nation as he was to his lovely wife, Cece. We're going to miss him terribly. And we do not envy Governor Orr's duty to name a Successor. We hope that successor will try to emulate Senator Ed.—A.K.

[From the Omaha (NE) Jewish Times, Mar. 13, 1987]

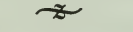
Federation Condolence

(By Mort Trachtenbarg, President Jewish Federation of Ohama)

The Jewish Federation of Omaha mourns the loss of Senator Edward Zorinsky, and joins in extending sympathy to Cece and his family. His record of

achievements on behalf of the people of Omaha and the state of Nebraska leave a legacy for all Nebraskans.

ED brought a realistic approach to all of the problems he faced in whatever political office he held. He brought deep pride to all Nebraskans, and he will be missed.



[From the Omaha (NE) Jewish Press, Mar. 13, 1987]

EDWARD ZORINSKY 1928–1987

(By Morris Maline)

EDWARD ZORINSKY—the first Jew to be elected to the United States Senate by the State of Nebraska—is dead at the age of 58.

As a Jewish community, our heart goes out to his grieving family: his wife, Cece, their children; his mother, sister and other family members.

He died much too young.

In his second term as a United States Senator, he appeared to be unbeatable in his upcoming bid for a third term.

At times, he had even been mentioned as a possible candidate for the vice presidency of the United States and there are some who have proposed that in the years ahead he might have been a candidate for the highest office in the land.

Senator ZORINSKY pulled himself up by his bootstraps and pursued a political life with vigor.

He was extolled as a charismatic politician having fundamental human qualities which endeared him to his constituents.

A native of Omaha, he knew and loved his city, ultimately serving as its mayor. He took his love of Nebraska and his respect for the people of this state to Washington when he became a United States senator.

He was indeed proud of serving his country and one of his much-quoted expressions is that there are too many Republican senators and too many Democratic senators and not enough United States senators.

Last November, several hundred of his friends joined with him in celebrating his 58th birthday at a party in the Red Lion Inn.

He went out of his way at that time to greet personally practially every individual who attended. He was grateful for their friendship and he expressed that gratefulness with a firm handshake and a plentiful smile.

Many said that the party actually was the kickoff for his upcoming election campaign and the senator certainly made no effort to deny this thought.

It was at this party that I had an opportunity to chat informally with the senator.

We discussed the role of the Jewish Press in the upcoming election and he expressed gratitude for our willingness to report on his campaign.

When I referred to his health as being an issue in the campaign, he said that he felt well, that he could stand to lose a few pounds and that he tried to exercise with regularity.

His death shocked the nation, and his community of Omaha as well.

The United State has lost an independent voice, and Nebraska has lost a sincere advocate.

[From the Omaha (NE) Catholic Voice, Mar. 13, 1987]

ZORINSKY, PUBLIC SERVANT

EDWARD ZORINSKY might have been the model the Founding Fathers had in mind when conceiving what the United States Senate was to be.

The Senate was seen at that time as a body of the most thoughtful and analytical men who would ponder affairs of state and render their advice and counsel to the President and the nation with courage and common sense.

The Senate, the state and the nation is deprived of these traits by the sudden death last weekend of Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY.

The son of a Russian Jewish immigrant, ZORINSKY was known as an independent man, one who dealt from a good amount of common sense and whose word one could rely upon.

An irony in his sudden death was that it came moments after he performed in a political gridiron skit by singing "The Great Pretender." A pretender ZORINSKY was not.

He was known as a man always conscious of the people who elected him to office and who put their interests in front of his personal and political interests.

In the dissembling environment of present day Washington, D.C., Nebraska's senator was a "stand up guy" who acted from what he believed to be the right.

His independence, common sense and principled actions reflected well upon the state he served.

As often the case, tributes abound after death. As former Governor Bob Kerrey said, "Senator ZORINSKY was a man I never fully thanked for giving me so much."

Shalom aleichem, EDWARD ZORINSKY.—SMK

[From the Omaha (NE) World-Herald, Mar. 20, 1987]

EXON SUBMITS AG LEGISLATION FOR ZORINSKY

(By David C. Beeder)

Senator J.J. Exon, D-Neb., introduced farm legislation Thursday that was written by the late Senator EDWARD ZORINSKY, D-Neb.

"This legislation is a living memorial to ED ZORINSKY," Exon said.

"He worked so hard to develop it. I hope the United States Senate will see fit to enact it."

WHEAT QUOTA INCLUDED

The bill, titled the "Agricultural Surplus Commodity Reduction Act of 1987," would:

Set a national quota on wheat sales if limits are favored by at least 10 percent of all U.S. wheat farmers.

Establish a marketing loan program for soybean producers.

Require across-the-board subsidies, in the form of surplus commodities, to all foreign buyers, including the Soviet Union and China.

Allocate $30 million worth of surplus commodities annually to develop ethanol processing nationwide.

Exon submitted for the Congressional Record a speech ZORINSKY intended to deliver when he introduced the bill.

He said ZORINSKY "knew that we cannot continue to produce more than we can sell without continuing to penalize farmers and taxpayers alike."

POLITIAL USERS CRITICIZED

The text of ZORINSKY's speech contained sharp criticism of the Reagan administration's use of export subsidies, a program that ZORINSKY sponsored in the current farm law.

"The current administration practice of limiting bonuses for political reasons to only a few countries will have to come to an end," the speech said.

"The United States has lost $26 billion in agricultural exports since 1980, and unless we make full use of this tool, the situation may get worse for wheat and feed grains."

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